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TRAVEL FROM PLANET TO PLANET

Model of man-made planet, constructed by the Scot inventor, Warnett Kennedy, which, according to him, should be able, with the help of atomic energy, to make interplanetary travels during our life time.

BERNARD SHAW AS PIRATE!

(SEE PAGE 7)

Gold Mine In The Sky!

★

CHRONICLE EXCLUSIVE

ELEVEN THOUSAND feet up in the Rockies in America a 2,500-ship is floating. The vessel is not manned by seamen, although her crew is familiar with gale-raised waves and small icebergs. And the "sea" she rides is one her own creation!

For this vessel is a steel dredge, sailing on a man-made lake high in the mountains, and her skipper is a gold-miner!

The ship is moving slowly across a flat glacial basin by digging out the earth ahead and filling in the lake behind. Every cubic yard of earth scooped up is screened and planned for gold through sluices inside the dredge.

Working around the clock, this gold mine in the sky eats away in one week three-fifths of an acre of gold-bearing earth to a depth of 70 feet, for a total of some 100,000 cubic yards of soil. And some weeks it takes in enough to clear expenses.

To operate its 800 h.p. generator, the dredge uses over 500,000 kilowatt hours of electricity every month. This is enough to meet the domestic requirements of the nearby metropolis of Denver for nearly two weeks, and more than enough to supply its home "port"—Fairplay—for three years.

●

Most of this power is used to turn huge drums for winding wire rope. Long wire rope "lines" running from the ship to land control the position of the dredge on the lake and pull it forward during operations.

Others are used to raise and lower the "ladder" of dredge buckets. Still others operate the huge "spud" which anchors the boat, and the long "stackers" for disposing gravel aft. More are used for auxiliary winches. Altogether, the dredge uses more than four miles of Jones and Laughlin wire rope to grapple the earth and eat its way through

The ore-bearing deposit being worked comes from a glacier which formed in Horseshoe Mountain on the Continental Divide. As the river of ice moved down, it cut away other mountains, grinding up a mother lode of gold. This with the other rock in the area was pulverized into sand and mixed with jagged gravel. When the glacier melted, it left a "terminal moraine deposit" bearing free gold.

Roughest of the seasons is the sub-zero winter. Continual agitation of the lake and heat from the boat prevents formation of a solid ice surface during dredging. But huge chunks of ice sometimes form like miniature icebergs 6 to 8 feet in diameter.

Again, the top layer of earth freezes and the dredge undercuts the bank ahead of it. When the frozen bank finally breaks off of its own weight, it falls into the lake, raising a hefty wave. This is thrown up across the bow deck of the boat Sometimes debris in the wave smashes windows

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ODDITIES OF NATURE·
·BY CHUCK THORNDIKE,
AARD-VARK
TYPE OF SO. AFRICAN ANT-EATER!
A RARE MAMMAL FREAK SUGGESTING A COMBINATION OF PIG, ANT-EATER AND MAMMOTH RABBIT!
Tropical BREADFRUIT
TASTES EXACTLY LIKE NEW BREAD AND YAMS!
THIS FRUIT CAUSED THE FAMOUS, BUT UNFORTUNATE VOYAGE OF CAPTAIN BLIGH TO TAHITI, IN 1797!
Atomic NATURE
A VOLCANO ERUPTING NEAR JAVA, IN 1883, KILLED 36,000 PEOPLE! ITS ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITS COLORED SUNSETS FOR THREE YEARS-

WEEK-END FUN

After rescuing a fellow towns-man from his burning home, a Moffat, Ontario, grocer declared modestly: "Anyone would have done the same thing. He was very good customer."

★

Somewhat overdressed, the woman stepped confidently into the launch tied up at the boat landing and inquired of a man reading his newspaper, "Is this boat going to the Island?"

"I believe so, madam."

Ten minutes, twenty minutes passed and nothing happened, while the woman kept looking impatiently at her watch. Finally the captain came aboard, the launch got under way and the run to the Island was made in short order.

"I don't like the way you keep your schedule You've made me late for my appointment", the woman said, holding out her fare.

"That's really too bad, madam," the captain replied.

"And I don't like your attitude, either I shall report you to the management."

"That's entirely unnecessary, madam, and there is no charge. This is a private boat, and I am the owner."

★

In preparation for the observance of Washington's Birthday, the schoolteacher was relating to her class the countless virtues of the Father of Our Country, among which she listed his bravery, resourcefulness, honesty, sincerity perseverance and kindness.

"And now, children" she said, "What high position do you think such a man would be made for?"

"I think, teacher," said little Marjorie, "that he would make a very nice husband."

★

The brand-new husband became alarmed at his mother-in-law's tendency to overstay her welcome, so he surreptitiously switched on the family wire recorder during one of the lady's more gabby moments Some time later, he managed to play the monologue back over the radio loudspeaker as though it were a commercial programme.

"What a horrible programme!" the mother-in-law exclaimed before the awful truth dawned on her.

She was on her way home within the hour.

★

He had the misfortune to marry a lady with money, and scarcely were they back from the honeymoon when she began to remind him of the fact. Whenever they bought something nice she'd inevitably come up with the remark. "Of course, if it weren't for my money we wouldn't have that."

Last week they got an expensive television set and had a few friends in to admire it After the guests had beamed and exclaimed sufficiently, the wife said, "It's beautiful, but as I keep telling Henry without my money, it wouldn't be here."

This finally stirred the sleeping lion in Henry, who turned to his wife and exploded: "And now, let me tell 'you' something. If it weren't for your money—I wouldn't be here either."

★

A small-time salesman treated himself to a ride from Boston to New York on the Merchants Limited. Thrilled by the train's luxuries, he finally gravitated to the club car where a group of Wall Street Midases were discussing business.

"A bad week" he heard one capitalist complain "We netted only $130,000."

"It was a little better for us", said another "Wheat was hot and we cleared $250,000."

Man after man told of such profits Suddenly all eyes centered on the little salesman and someone asked, "How's your business?"

"So-so". he shrugged. "Last week yellows were off half a million but reds were up a million and blacks up four million."

Eyebrows were raised in wonder. Then one Midas respectfully asked, "What's your business?"

"Me?" he sighed. "I sell jelly beans."

★

A college student, forced to sell his ancient jalopy stood at the classified-ad counter of the local daily trying to compose an advertisement worthy of his prize

After listing the price and cataloguing a number of its outstanding features, he hesitated a moment, then added: "Runs like mad!"

★

"Judge, so help me, I wasn't going 60 miles an hour like the officer says. I wasn't going 30 miles an hour. I wasn't even...."

"Stop!" said the judge. "We'd better close this case before you start backing up and hurt somebody. Ten dollars."

★

While driving through a particularly rugged section of the hillbilly belt, a motorist was surprised to see a ragged member of the clan come tumbling down a steep hillside.

"Third time I've fell outa that field today" the hillbilly complained as he got to his feet

Looking up, the motorist noticed that the precipitous slope had been painstakingly cultivated. "Why work that hillside anyway?" he asked. "It's practically straight up and down."

"Well it's this way," the farmer drawled "I like to paint a mess of melons there 'cause when they ripen it's wonderful to sit on the porch and watch em roll down that side hill right to the door."

★

DARWINISTS, PLEASE COPY

A gorilla escaped from a Brussels music-hall and wandered unnoticed in a main shopping street, until his keepers gave the alarm.

TIMIDITY — OR DISCRETION?

At King's Cross, Sydney, police are looking for a "timid-looking man who jumps on trams, kisses any women there, jumps off and runs away."

'NO DISMANTLING HERE'

Stampone in The Army Times

Hollywood's New Faces-II

★

BY H. HEFFERNAN

NEW-FACE competition is keen on all major studio lots today. On every side, Hollywood is feverishly developing stars to replace the old. Blondes, brunettes, redheads, tall and short, some even a little plump—they're rolling off the glamor production line.

Jon Whitcomb, the man who paints luscious pictures of gorgeous girls, says Amanda Blake "has electric blue eyes" and a blazing bonfire on her head."

He might also have written that she's as wholesome as her (adopted) first name, but not so wholesome you wouldn't want to know her a lot better.

Amanda Blake is a very prized name on the contract roster at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer where they have fine plans for her. She is one of the young players this studio has singled out for a concentrated schooling and high-pressure buildup calculated to put her in the star category by not later than next fall.

●

Here's approximately how it came about for Amanda.

Miss Blake (real name Beverly Neill) went to Santa Monica Junior High with Wendy Knopf, daughter of Edwin Knopf, MGM producer. The two eighth-graders became good friends, keeping up a lively correspondence when Amanda left with her family for Gainsville, Ga., for her ninth and tenth grades at Brenau Academy, a private girls' school, and during her eleventh grade at Buffalo's Amerst Central High.

When the Neill family returned to Claremont, Cal., 40 miles from Hollywood, Wendy and Amanda renewed their friendship. During a week's visit at the Knopff home, Amanda was asked by Mrs Knopf to read a play she had written.

Amazed at the girl's diction and presence and impressed with her beauty, Mrs. Knopf started the wheels turning which led ultimately, and speedily, to her term contract.

Mrs. Knopf took Amanda to Billy Grady, the studio-casting director, who took one look at Amanda and took her, in turn, to Lucille Ryman, the lot's talent scout, who also took one look and escorted her to Louis B. Mayer.

Said Miss Ryman: "We think this girl should be signed without a test." Mayer took HIS look and said, "So do I." The whole procedure must have taken all of an hour. Amanda hasn't stopped trembling yet.

A Buffalo, N. Y., girl, Amanda Blake got her adopted name in a prosaic fashion. The "Blake" part was easy. She just liked the sound of it As for "Amanda," that took study. She wanted an old-fashioned name that suggested strength and solidity. She ran through such early American favourites as Miranda Victoria, Lydia and Belinda until with a

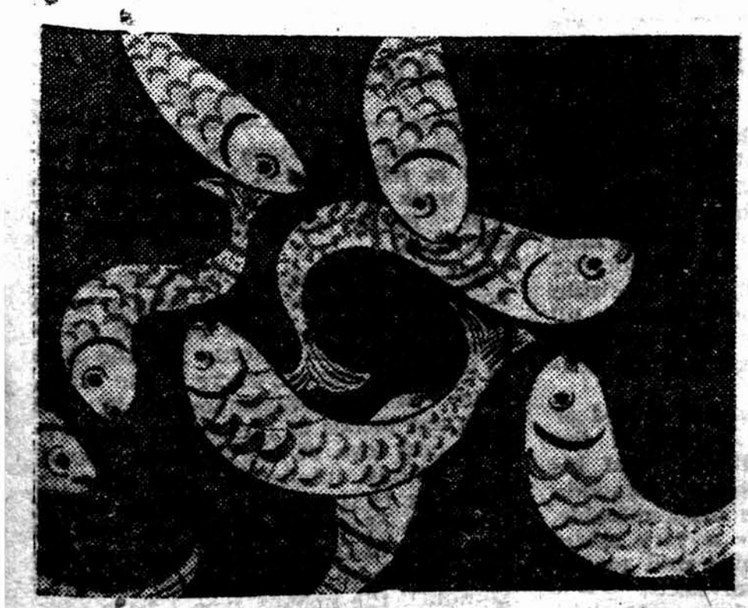
Continued On Page 27).

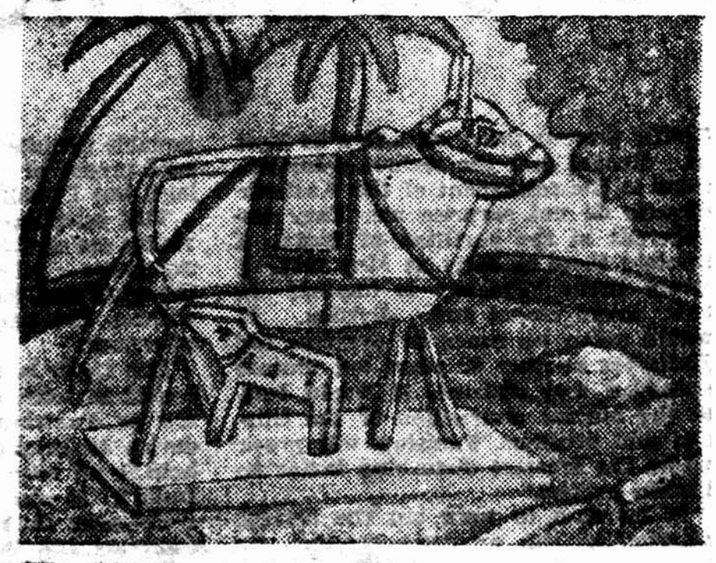
'MAY I SIT DOWN?'

White in The Akron Beacon Journal

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

IN DOLL-I-STAN





DEVAYANI KRISHNA

Devayani Krishna Captures Joy Of The Toy

BY KHAGEN DE SARKAR

Tiffin—Time

CAN you animate dolls and toys with life—dolls and toys made of clay or from wood in Folk Way—and add a humanizing touch? Mrs. Devayani Krishna, 39-year old painter from Madhyabharat (Indore) can. And can you feel like a child and express your childlike sensibilities transposed in the higher comprehension of an adult? Mrs. Devayani Krishna, artiste wife of the noted Indian painter Mr. Kanwal Krishna of Delhi, can.

It is indeed a unique and significant development in modern Indian painting that one comes across in certain of Mrs. Krishna's recent ing seven phases of Mrs. Krishna works which she exhibited in Calcutta during the first week of February this year—the 70 pieces narrating several phases of Mrs. Krishna's developing artistry.

Her works include mainly studies of still life, a number of brilliantly done landscapes and hillscapes and some compositions. But they include a dozen works, the like of which you perhaps have not come across in any painting exhibition, and where, for the first time so far one can recollect, children's dolls and toys greet you effectively from the canvas. It would be worthwhile to dwell on Mrs. Krishna's latest and distinctive aspect alone.

Mohenjodaro Heritage

Mark it: the dolls and the toys (in animals and human beings) that form the basic models of the paintings and their projections, are NOT from that genre that usually adorn the big glass showcases in fashionable shopping quarters and which prosper in the crude imitation of the sophisticated society and its gadgets.

The paintings are from the models of clay or wooden dolls which are immortal monument to the enduring and imperishable Folk Art (sometimes called Peasant Art) as distinguished from both Fine Art and the Primitive Art.

Even a casual look at any of the specimens of the paintings will convince you that you have seen some of basic clay toys when, let me presume, you bought some terracotta horse or bull at MOHENJODARO thousands of years ago. You also often see them and their progeny tight down today in a Bengal village fair (Mela).

Indeed, they are strewn all over India among her peasantry and the artisans who cling to the toy forms with an astonishing amount of conservatism (which, however, must not be identified here with decadence). IT IS THIS TOYLAND—A VERITABLE DOLL-I-STAN—THAT HAS BEEN DISCOVERED BY MRS. KRISHNA AND IN WHICH SHE HAS MADE HER OWN CONTRIBUTION.

Folk Art

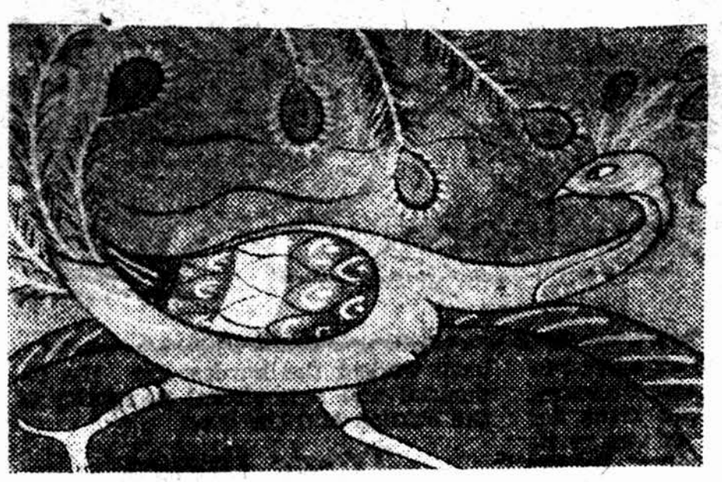
An understanding of the paintings would be incomplete without and understanding of the basic nature of the models of toys utilized by Mrs Krishna. They are not of what is known as Primitive Art, primitive in sociological sense. It is, perhaps, in the element of continuity that Primitive Art fundamentally differs from Folk Art. The Bushman of today has ceased to paint as once his forefathers did in the rock paintings of Basutoland or Nibbetwan Valley (Natal).

But the same kind of terracotta horse that once made its appearance in Mohenjodaro or Harappa is still being produced, nearly in identical form, by the folks in Bengal, Ceylon, Maharashtra, Rajputana, Gujarat or the Nilgiris. The characteristics of this Folk Art include: (i) its spirit of continuity or conservatism; (ii) its freedom from being vertically influenced by any other strata of the society; (iii) its exquisite simplification of form and purpose that reflect the inherent simplicity of the Folk Life, probably determined by the economic factors; and (iv) its universality in motive and mode.

Joy Of The Toy

But it is exciting to listen to the artiste Mrs. Krishna how she stumbled into this DOLL-i-STAN, though the absorption of folk mode in Fine Art does constitute a major segment of present-day world's art movement.

Coming from an art-loving Jadhav family of Indore, Mrs. Krishna had had her art schooling in the conventional manner first under Principal Deoalikar of Indore and then at Bombay J. J. School of Art. Her immense love for flowers has led her to doing a number of striking NATURE MORTE and to her love for bright thick colours—colours that exist on their own.



"Mayur" —Peacock

But believe it or not, she had her initiation in the preliminary of her distinctive Folk Mode through an impetus she said she got in a dream one night in 1945. She upholds an affectionate superstition that her youngest girl-child, CHITRANGADA now 4 1|2-year old, who was in womb in 1945, was really responsible for the dream. She told her husband of it, and he asked her to paint the dream out right away. She did and produced GANAPATI VISARJAN. It depicts a Bhil boy transporting on head an image of Ganapati with four mice leaping on the two sides of their Master.

The birth of the daughter, one may conclude, became significant in the life of the mother—a mother who is also an artiste. As Chitrangada grew up, dolls and toys arrived to surround her. Toys arrived from various parts of India exemplifying our proud Folk heritage. (Thank God and friends that the girl's toyworld was not restricted to Teddy bear and Micky House.)

THE JOY OF THE TOY WAS SHARED BY BOTH MOTHER AND DAUGHTER; BUT THE CALL OF THE DOLL WAS LEFT FOR ARTISTE MOTHER ALONE TO ANSWER.

Artist Explains

Mrs. Devayani Krishna, standing surrounded by her own works, explained to the writer why and how she chose to paint the doll way. She said she used to have plenty of toys around her and that she was extremely fond of them. She would contemplate them, imagine about them and weave stories around them. The dolls and toys would no longer be dolls and toys made of clay or wood. They are endowed with a life of their own, complete in their own line and colour of their living. They become close associates and intimate creatures with whom exchange of thoughts, is as much a fact, as it was the case with Alice or Materlink's Tiltil-Mitil.

She would then make rapid sketches, usually at night, and finish the painting next morning. She works rapidly, each one taking about two to four hours.

"I feel the toys are living creatures," she mused pointing now to an owl, now to a cow, a peacock or a wooden damsel. And what wonder that the artiste in Devayani Krishna would represent her feelings in lines and colours by making an owl, a cow, a peacock or a damsel alive on the canvas and thus discovering the DOLL-i-STAN where phantasy merges with reality and a child's imagination decorates an adult's sensibility.

So her start came in 1945 and she thus painted mainly a number of stills from dolls or toys: to instance: OFFERINGS—four clay bulls done in bright colours with Diwali offerings before them; THE TEAM— a composition of seven playful toys of horse and elephants: THE FISHER-WOMEN; DEEPMALA etc. Of them the most outstanding is her TIFFIN TIME. It consists of a group of eight fishes fishing for food in water. The concentric lines of the aquatic swirls and the graceful echoing rhythm of the fishes' body lines create a sensation of movement which one is apt to mistake as visible illusion.

New Approach

But wherein lies the promise in Mrs. Devayani Krishna? No, not in the stills of the dolls even if she had done hundreds of them. Even a third rate painter and an academy-minded prude can do that job. The promise in her lies in the projection of an artiste's creative sensibility through and beyond the basic Folk Form in clay and wood and in successfully imposing a higher comprehension and humane understanding in them and, thus, elevating the artistic plane in which the original folkal production is. It consists in creatively exerting a vertical spiritual influence on Folk Form, thus bridging the gulf that ever exists between different art-producing social strata. It also means the adaptation of the form to house new contents.

It is a promise and it is for Mrs Krishna to fulfil and carry forward this significant development, highten the artistic plane and enlarge the scope of the canvas in its contents by moulding the Form to the requisite extent. There, the ovation awaits her. An artiste does not rest.

As a parallel, it reminds the writer what the famous DANSEUR UDAY SHANKAR told him last December at an interview. He disclosed how he had striven after adding his own contribution to the Folk Dance of which he is a great admirer; how he would pick up the right Form right at the basic source from the folk; and how thereby, newer and newer creation would come to enrich the world of art.

Complexity To Simplicity

Mrs. Devayani Krishna said she constantly had been seeking to SIMPLIFY the lines and colours in her paintings. Is it any wonder that in her efforts to "simplification', she would have to enter the wonderland of the Toyland, created long long ago by our Indian folk?

Indications of the promise held out by Mrs. Krishna will be found in such of her latest works as CHILDRENS PARK, MA AND MASI-MA, HAPPY THREE, MOTHER'S PRIDE, PUJA and HIS BIRTHRIGHT.

Ma and MASI-MA (see pic) is a laudable effort. The two women are created in adaptation of wooden dolls. Both are engaged at household work, with the child lying obviously nearby the mother. Affection and an attitude of attentiveness are explicit. In it, Mrs. Krishna has contributed something which is through and beyond the models she had had.

Form And Content

Of similar type is also CHILDREN'S PARK where the doll-like children are at play with a ball. The bodylines of the children add an element of movement to the picture, especially to the ball. Isn't the proud affection of a mother cow successfully told in the MOTHER'S PRIDE and isn't it almost humane? But take into account, at the same time, the form the artiste has employed.

Hazarding a generalisation, it may perhaps be said that the world of art can be divided into two major segments: those travelling along the road from SIMPLICITY to COMPLEXITY; and those from COMPLEXITY to SIMPLICITY. Here in India we have in the latter group the outstanding example of the internationally noted painter JAMINI ROY and the whole school in his wake. In Europe too, the lead has been taken from Bushman Art, Negro Art, and the

(Continued on Page 26)

FROM PARTITION TO PERDITION!

Inside Story Of Power Politics Behind Indo-Pak Bickerings

BY K. S. VENKATARAMANI

THE present grave situation in East Bengal and the serious complications in the settlement of the Kashmir dispute do not surprise me. They are inherent in the partition of India, I foretold them as early as May 1947. I wrote then: "Tragedy is implicit in this arrangement and division. It would mean no peace or progress for India for another 30 years but mutual suspicion and distrust. It would lead to the mutual destruction of the Hindus and Muslims. Pakistan will prove to be the greatest disturbing factor in Indian politics."

If we wish to work out the correct solution to the problems created by the partition, the real history behind the partition should be fully explored with scientific impartiality.

In December 1946 when Pandit Nehru accepted the invitation of Mr. Attlee against the advice of Mahatmaji and Sardar Patel, and flew with Jinnah to London, really the seeds of partition sown long ago by the British in the wake of their policy of "divide and rule" began to sprout in fertile soil.

Seeds Of Division

Panditji was given a mighty reception in London. But Jinnah quietly and secretly worked for the victory of his life-mission and convinced, with his superb forensic eloquence and masterly presentation of facts for a cause, both Churchill and Attlee that in the self-interest of Britain and the friendship of Pakistan and the Muslim races, it was best to divide India and that divided Hindustan would be a docile and helpless annexe, from the military and other essential view-points.

And Jinnah pledged in unequivocal terms the loyalty and devotion of Pakistan to Britain in the event of a next global war against Russia. This view won ultimately with the British cabinet, especially as no similar assurance was forthcoming from the Congress or Gandhiji.

In March 1947, I witnessed the pageantry of the pan-Asian Conference in New Delhi in the historic background of Purana Quila which created a great impression and consolidated the position, influence and leadership of Pandit Nehru. Worried by talks of the creating of partition before returning to my village, I called on a British friend of mine in a very high position in New Delhi—a man of great refinement and culture and a genuine socialist with a sincere affection for India. I asked him in a perturbed voice: "Why on earth this British muddle again of the partition of India which would solve no problem? Whom would it help? I fear, not even Britain in the long run."

Britain's Game

He replied in a slow voice with constrictions in the throat: "You know, after the war, the confusion and unsettlement are far greater and Britain is most involved in the uncertainties of a re-ordering of her life. Politics is a series of compromises on a short range view to tide over the pressure of exigencies!"

He paused a moment and then continued: "Though it seems to me that partition has become a reality because of the doctrinaire and uncompromising attitude of your leaders, still it is not yet too late. You have some friends in the Congress. If you could persuade the topmen in the Working Committee and Gandhiji to give us an asurance that, in the event of a next war against Russia, the Congress in power would stand at least neutral, there may be no division of India. Our feeling today is that Congress led by Pandit Nehru is pro-Russian".

I replied: "I wonder who could give such an assurance so much in advance about our future foreign policy on behalf of India?"

"So you too talk like your top-rank leaders' doctrinaire politics, not alive to the needs and exigencies of pressing current politics and problems!"

He seemed to say it with a sigh but quietly passed on with a smile to the heat of New Delhi and the summer approaching in rapid strides and added: "You would soon go back to the equable climate of South India and the cool breeze of your own sea-coast village, but I shall have to remain here".

The telephone rang incessantly advising me to be brief. I returned to my home village pulsing with sad thoughts and he remained in Delhi to witness the partition and its terrible aftermath!

The truth is that the partition was meant to solve no real problem of India or Pakistan but was a strategic device to retain a hold on both, for help in an emergency in spite of "Quit India"! It was put through on a final decision of the British Cabinet that the Congress and the Hindus could not be relied upon in the event of a war with Russia.

The same outlook of U.K. and U.S.A., through the medium of the puppet-show of the United Nations, complicates even today a simple solution of the Kashmir problem which we referred in haste to the United Nations through wrong and interested advice.

The Whirlwind

Gandhiji knew all this, felt all the complications and trouble that would arise from partition in his own splendid intuitive way and protested against it. But it was our misfortune that this lion of a man did not roar against this British decision, but simply purred his protest, in view of his loyalty and affection to Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel and Rajaji who all agreed to the partition as an inevitable necessity, tired by the long freedom fight for thirty years and not sure of victory in another grim struggle against Britain which might easily end in a disasterous civil war.

It is good that the very men are in power now to solve the tangled complications, for rarely it happens in politics that he who sows the wind continues to remain in power to reap the whirlwind!

Let us now explore the correct mode of approach for a proper solution. In my humble view, the only final solution for the partition and the mighty refugee problem is reunion and reunion on a chastened and purified basis by peaceful means and negotiation. What is India without the Indus, the Punjab and the Kashmir? Or, the only other solution is the coming in of one world-government with universal disarmament.

Meanwhile, there are certain definite steps which we should immediately take, to solve the existing tension and prevent further complications.

Indian Muslims Must Act

The final solution of the problem of partition rests with the Indian Muslim, the iniative and concerted action he is prepared to take. For while the climate which favoured and resulted in the partition was created and kept alive by Viceroys from Lord Minto to Mountbatten, it was the Indian Muslim, particularly the Muslims of U.P., Bombay and Hyderabad, and the aggressive careerist elements therein, that contributed the most to the final tragedy of partition. The prosperous Punjab was indifferent to Pakistan and East Bengal took no interest at all in the excellence and joy of a common culture and language with West Bengal.

The Indian Muslim is not a bird of passage but an integral part of the composite culture of Bharat and his contribution in the social, economic and civic side has been most valuable. He is in some respects a very useful catalytic to the revolution and proper functioning of Hinduism itself.

It is the 40 million Indian Muslims who could, and should, solve the problems of partition by spontaneously developing into coherent unity, which initiative and driving force, pleading powerfully in one voice for reunion. The Indian constitution assures them now perfect safety and equality in a well laid Republic with the robust democratic ideals. The Indian Muslim is blessed today with the supurb and catholic leadership of Pandit Nehru. But how long even he could bank upon the generosity, innate tolerance, docility and gentility of the Hindus? Look at what has already happened in West Pakistan. The Hindu and Sikh minorities today have been practically wiped or driven out and three thousand crores worth of Hindu and Sikh properyt confiscated and handed over to Muslims! The Hindus and the Sikhs have worked the hardest for the industrial and agricultural prosperity of the Punjab and the Sind.

Tragic Dream

The same tyranny and oppression and atrocity are happening now in East Pakistan. The Indian national temper, generally pacific, is frayed and angry. Especially astute thinkers feel that the ultimate inspiration and objective of Pakistan itself is the entire reconquest of India with the covert help and encouragement of foreign powers. This tragic dream is further helped by the natural strategic military advantages which Pakistan possesses today.

Under these complex circumstances, the stern duty of the Indian Muslim is clear for his own eventual self-preservation and progress in India. He must act and take the initiative.

The Hindus are on the whole more dynamic and renascent today and keenly feel and resent any injustice or oppression or atrocity anywhere in the world, much more in Pakistan. This sincere and real mood the Nehru Cabinet feels but does not reflect in action today, because of the traditional forbearance of the Hindus reinforced by Gandhism.

In short the duty of India is to assure, in fact and in practice, peace, safety and equality to the Indian Muslim.

The duty of the Indian Muslim is equally clear. He should take the initiative and first steps in concerted action to tell Pakistan his real feelings, and work for re-union as the only solution. He is the best instrument for this work.

Divided Hindustan and Pakistan are not trustworthy or reliable viable units from any point of view but two munition dumps waiting only for the fuse to be fired from anywhere in the world. True Indian statesmanship, in its highhest moods of philosophy and wisdom and love of world peace, should give calmly intelligent and effective guidance to the Indian Muslims in this direction of synthesis. I am sure by the grace of God, very soon men of the type of Abdul Gaffar Khan (Frontier Gandhi), the noblest type I have seen, will soon emerge to take control of Pakistan affairs and bring about the reunion. Everything depends upon the emergence of the Indian Muslim and the role he is prepared to play as a real and true citizen of India.

For immediate action, I wholeheartedly support the suggestion of Sri Jaya Prakash Narayan. It is wise, timely and statesmanlike and may pave the way for reunion much quicker. The refugee problem is incapable of a final settlement on both the sides except on the basis of return and restoration.

Reshuffle Cabinet

But Pandit Nehru will be incapable of any decisive action as he lacks now the milieu and the environment for initiative, unless he musters the courage not merely to reshuffle but to reconstitute his cabinet on a new purposeful and broad basis and hasten the general election. Without this reconstitution none of our problems could be solved and the general election itself could not be conducted properly.

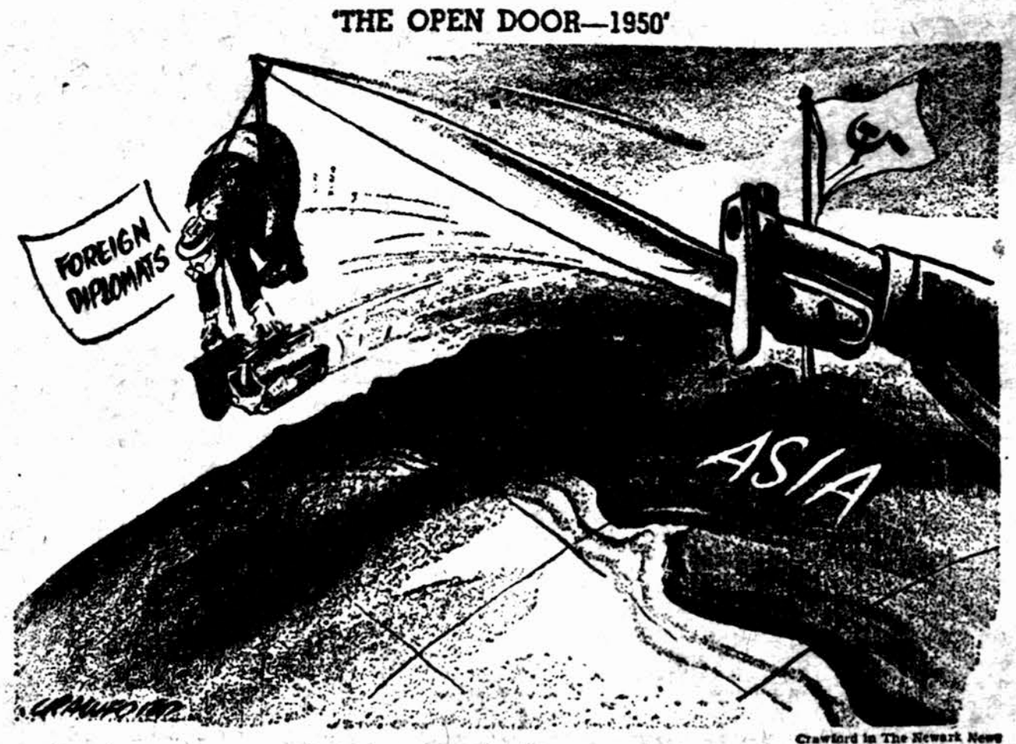
I have been pleading for over two years for the cabinet to be reconstituted on a non-party or all-party basis selecting the best men solely on the ground of character, ability and record of work. It must be enlarged to thirty members of whom ten shall be elder statesmen without portfolios solely devoted to planning and high level policy-making A national cabinet made up of all parties, at least for 10 years to come, is the only solution — and device to build up a strong new India.

The Socialist Party must somehow be persuaded to rejoin us in this hour of crisis on reasonable terms. Will Pandit Nehru — the gifted author of "Discovery of India" — discover this vital and ancient tradition of ours as well? — and form a Government, based on Dharma and not on mere groups and parties, and give to the world a new pattern of government and democracy which would reconcile and synthesise the highest ideals of political and economic democracy and the noblest longings of men.

JAI HIND.

United Front Cabinet Is Need Of The Hour

'THE OPEN DOOR—1950'



Crawford in The Newark News

ARCTICS IN THE WHITE HOUSE

One of the nicest things about Mark Twain was the complete naivete with which he publicly admitted his faults. He said he guessed he was just born headless, which caused his frequent unconscious departures from the little formalities of etiquette. His wife devoted a great deal of her time to protecting him from these social transgressions.

Dressing in his Washington hotel for a White House reception, Twain found a note in his pocket

Later, at the White House, he drew Mrs. Cleveland aside, handed her his card on which he had written—"He did not"—and asked that she sign it.

"He did not what?" she asked. "And who is it that didn't?"

Twain shrugged his shoulders and grinned. "Never mind that!" he said. "An urgent matter. Go ahead and sign it. Take my word that it is all right."

The President's wife hesitated, then shrugged—and signed the card. Thereupon mark Twain showed the first lady of the land his wife's note: "Don't wear your arctics in the White House."

"This," Mrs. Cleveland said, bursting with laughter, "calls for prompt action!" So she summoned a messenger and instructed him to start the reply on its way at once.

I WANTED TO BE A PIRATE

Though he will be 94 in July, the world's greatest living writer retains vivid memories of the ambitions of his remote childhood. He reveals this in a witty article about his friend, Old Bachelor Sam Butler (of "Erewhon" and "The Way of all Flesh"). Shaw also points out that he is "no Shavian".

By George Bernard Shaw

AT the beginning of my career, when I was a nobody reviewing books for the old 'Pall Mall Gazette', now long extinct, I received a book entitled "Luck or Cunning", and, on reviewing it at some length, was infuriated when some fool of a sub-editor treated the book and its author as of no importance and cut a great chunk out of it.

I learned later on that this truncated article of mine seemed epoch making to the author, an old bachelor named Butler living in Clifford's Inn, who, though having won a certain select celebrity by a queer Utopia entitled "Erewhon" (Nowhere backwards) was carrying on a metabiological crusade against Darwinism which was being ignored by the Press and the biologists of that day to such an extent that he had to publish his polemics at his own expense, always at a loss, which made marriage an economic impossibility for him.

AS I was under the same disability myself (I was over forty before I could afford to marry) and completely boycotted as a playwright, I was myself a compulsory bachelor and controversialist 'contra mundum.' Moreover, as I was one of the select few who had read "Erewhon" and swore by it, I was to that extent in Butler's camp.

Exactly when and how I made his acquaintance I do not remember. He was 21 years my senior; and I was married before we met. Among his many oddities, he was a strict monogamist yet by no means a celibate; for he remained faithful to the French lady whom he visited once a fortnight, and was wholly innocent of polygamy.

He had never had any literary ambition, though he was a born writer; and this was my own case; for in my boyhood I aspired to be, not a Shakespeare, but successively a pirate, an operatic baritone, and above all a Michael Angelo.

Butler, too, tried for years to be a painter, just as his fellow student in Hasting's Art School, Forbes Robertson, aspired to be a Titian or a Volasquez, never to be an actor. To this day I have to impress on young would-be authors that the strongest taste for high art does not imply any talent for its practice, and that for a born genius, it is as tasteless as water is, because it is always in our mouths.

Parental Tyranny

When Butler at last gave up the hope that he could ever be anything more in pictorial art than a mediocre painter aiming at correctness of representation instead of self-expression, he took to composing music in the style of Handel, collaborating with his friend and biographer Festing Jones, a musical barrister of genuine talent, who told me that Butler never could manage any tempo more elaborate than two or three crotchets in a bar, and that Beethoven was quite beyond him. So this also was a failure; and Butler, though his simple imitations of Handel might almost pass as uninspired originals, had to become Festing's librettist and supply him with some screamingly funny oratorio texts.

He hated his father, Canon Butler, who had "beaten Latin grammar into him line by line", but dared not quarrel with him lest he should be disinherited. He despised his mother because she wheedled confessions from him, and then betrayed him to his father and got him another whipping. He set no store by his sisters because they stood by their father, and did not consider that Sam got more than he deserved.

Canon Butler was a genial old gaffer out of doors, but at home was tyrant, judge, jury and executioner all in one. A hydrogen bomb could not have blasted his reputation more devastatingly after his death than his dutiful son did with his novel called "The Way of All Flesh". Yet Sam was himself a chip of the old block in controversy. He probably never heard of the priceless precept of Robert Owen, "Never argue: repeat your assertion." Sam certainly repeated his assertions; but he argued endlessly, and always treated his opponents as moral delinquents as well as damned fools.

Family Trait

Now all these traits do not suggest a great man, nor even an agreeable one, much less the likeable and considerate friend my wife and I always found him. Yet Sam was a great man as great men go. Mr. Cole, editor of the book now under review, holds that as "The Way of All Flesh" is a great novel, its author must have been a great man. But some of his readers think it proves that he was a little man. He himself put the secret of his greatness into a single sentence of six words, which he addressed to me as we were crossing the courtyard of the British Museum together.

He said, with the most intense emphasis, 'Darwin banished mind from the universe." He added: "My grandfather quarrelled with Darwin's grandfather! my father quarrelled with Darwin's father; I quarrelled with Darwin; and my regret for having no son is that he cannot quarrel with Darwin's son."

As a matter of fact, Darwin had converted Butler for six weeks, because in those days we clever people who called ourselves Secularists, Freethinkers, Agnostics, Atheists, Positivists, Rationalists, or what not, and were classed by the orthodox as Infidels doomed to eternal damnation, were Anti-Clericals snatching at any stick big enough to whack parsons; and as the biggest stick then was the Natural Selection of Darwin and Wallace, carried to absurdity by Wismann we all, Butler included, grabbed it and layed on joyously. Butler alone thought it out deeply and quickly enough to grasp the horror of its banishment of mind from the universe.

The ensuing controversies only obscured this fundamental issue. They did not affect me because I had read the Patmos Evangelist's "In the Beginning was the Thought" and come up against the new-Darwinist shallowness as flatly as Mazzini, of whom I had never read a word. In my preface to "Man and Superman" I dealt with it, and have neither space nor need to expatiate on it again here. (Darwin, by the way, was no more a Darwinist than I am a Shavian).

In Roll Of Fame

I will not pretend to criticise Mr. Cole's editing of the selection from Butler's writing of which the book in question consists. To Mr. Cole the job is child's play calling for no recommendation from me. That is why I tell only my own tale at first hand. However, may I suggest that Butler should be classed in the roll of fame neither as novelist nor biologist but as metabiologist, just as we class Hegel not as physician nor biologist but as metaphysician. This perhaps is because I call myself a metabiologist, and was the first, as

(Continued on Page 26)

GOERING WORKS GO UP IN SMOKE

In spite of plenty of West German Communist propaganda, the Hermann Goering works at Watenstedt-Salzgitter' near Brunswick, have been demolished. Before the demolition a mob of 1,500 German workers tried to burn down British dismantling headquarters. They were driven off by 200 German police who rescued five British dismantling officers barricaded in the building.
Photo shows the blowing up of the blast furnaces at the Herman Goering works.

BOMBAY'S MAYORALTY

S. K. Patil Chosen By Congress Party For Second Term

A GLIMPSE into the career of Bombay's Mayor sufficiently testifies to the proverb that "Greatness has its glories when it is achieved".

Born in 1900 in Sawantwadi State in the District of Ratnagiri—popularly known as the 'land of intellectuals'—Shri Patil earned a name as a scholar of great potentialities in his school days Joining the St. Xavier's College in Bombay, Shri Patil literally threw away his academic career to join politics in response to the Mahatma's call during those stormy days of 1920, when he was heading for a high degree with honours. Had he not joined politics, we would have had in him an academician of high order. He conducted the National School till 1924 and also worked with the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee for over 5 years until 1926. Meanwhile, he proceeded to England and had training in journalism at the London School of Economics and the London University College. On his return to India in 1927, he joined the editorial staff of the 'Bombay Chronicle' and worked until 1930, when he plunged into the Civil Disobedience movement and went behind the bars with other leaders.

A review of his career since 1930 is nothing but the review of the history of Congress in Bombay. He made a mark as a political organiser of un common merit, and unremitting energy. It can be said that Bombay which is the pioneer city in the history of the struggle for freedom of India, has many pioneer workers and Shri Patil is one of them. As a public speaker he is a class by himself and has no second.

He has been a member of the All-India Congress Committee for the past 20 years and was General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for well over 17 years until he became its President in 1946. He has been a dynamic personality in the civic life of this city. For the last 15 years he has been a member of the Corporation and has been a guiding spirit in it.

In Parliament

He is a member of the Indian Parliament, and is working on several important committees of the Government of India like Defence, Home Affairs, Film Enquiry Board, etc. As a political leader, he can be called a true lieutenant of the redoubtable Sardar Patel, who always dares to call a spade a spade.

After he took over the Mayoralty of this City, many an improvement has been introduced in the civic affairs of the City. The Greater Bombay Bill would not have seen the light of the day, had Mr. Patil not taken initiative in that direction. The City of Bombay will now be expanding in its dimensions and as such greater responsibilities await its civic body. These responsibilities cannot be discharged unless there is a person capable of taking independent and quick action, at the helm of affairs. Besides, Mr. Patil has acquired firsthand knowledge of local government administration in the U.K., and U.S., where he had gone on a study-tour last year. His knowledge will definitely stand the City in good stead, particularly in view of the many improvement schemes that are to be implemented on the lines of those great cities like New York and London.

The Bombay Municipal Congress Party has nominated Shri Patil to the Mayoralty again, and it is not only an honour to Mr. Patil but also to the City since the citizens are getting once again a stalwart leader to guide the affairs of their fast-expanding City, which is 'Urbs Prima in Indis'.

Mr. S. K. Patil (right) in an informal conversation with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

INDIA'S 'LITTLE INDIAS'

Congress Wants No Foreign Enclaves

BY EMIL LENGYEL

'INDIA for the Indians' is the battle cry of free India. The tiny relics of empire belonging to France and Portugal in the sub-continent are viewed as irritating, alien bodies which India feels should be incorporated into the new dominion.

INDIA'S vast body is studded with little Indias, looking like tiny meteorites imbedded in the huge subcontinent. These little Indias belong to France and Portugal, and they are relics of extinct Indian empires. Because of the transfer of power from Great Britain to New Delhi, these enclaves have been projected into the news.

French India, "L'Inde Francaise," is said to poll its inhabitants as to whether they want to be transferred to India or continue under the rule of Paris. Portuguese India, "Estado da India Portuguesa," on the other hand, has tightened the reins of an autocratic rule and refuses to consider the idea of secession.

Today, the position of these little Indias is unique. While the vast bulk of India belonged to Britain, France and Portugal were not so much out of step with developments there as they are now. With India and Pakistan independent, these colonies are felt as irritating, alien bodies.

Recently, the all-powerful Working Committee of the Indian National Congress passed a resolution which may sound the death-knell of these French and Portuguese possessions. Said the Working Committee: "It has become necessary for these possessions to be politically incorporated in the Indian Union." Then it added ominously: "The Indian National Congress trusts that this change will be brought about by peaceful means and the friendly co-operation of the governments concerned." Such warnings by the Working Committee in the past invariably have resulted in action. Prime Minister Nehru gave his consent to the resolution, which thus bears the government's stamp.

Mahe Incident

The resolution did not come entirely without warning, for something like the "Hyderabad treatment," which did away with the independence of a territory far vaster than these remaining colonies, occurred in one of the French colonies, the city of Mahe, where Indian irregulars seized the administration, temporarily, late in October, 1948.

That city faces west, on what is known as India's Malabar coast. The capital of French India, Pondichery, faces the east, on the Coromandal coast. It is flanked by Karikal in the south, and Yanaon, farther north. "The dormitory of Calcutta" is the local name given to the northernmost French outpost, Chandernagor.

There were more little French Indias until a few months ago. They were original French factory sites in the days of the French Indies Company. Recently, France consented to have these splinters incorporated in India as a friendly gesture. The remaining French colonies form about one-thousandth part of the Indian subcontinent, with a population of some 320,000 people.

This problem broke into the open late in October, 1948. Elections were held then in French India to select the spokesmen who are to determine the ways and means of the referendum that is to decide the fate of these regions.

It was on the eve of the election that Indian irregulars invaded the French city of Mahe, hauled down the French tricolour, hoisted the Indian flag, abducted the French Administrator, M. Perrier, and took over the town. A French warship steamed into Mahe harbour a few days later, restored the tricolor and the French Administration. Just the same, the elections could not be proceeded within that town.

Farce Of Voting

Voting did take place in the three east-coast French dependencies of India. They all voted for pro-French spokesmen, representing the Socialist and Independent parties. A referendum is to make the final decision, so the issue is not yet settled. The black sheep was the northern city, Chandernagor, which previously had voted for union with India.

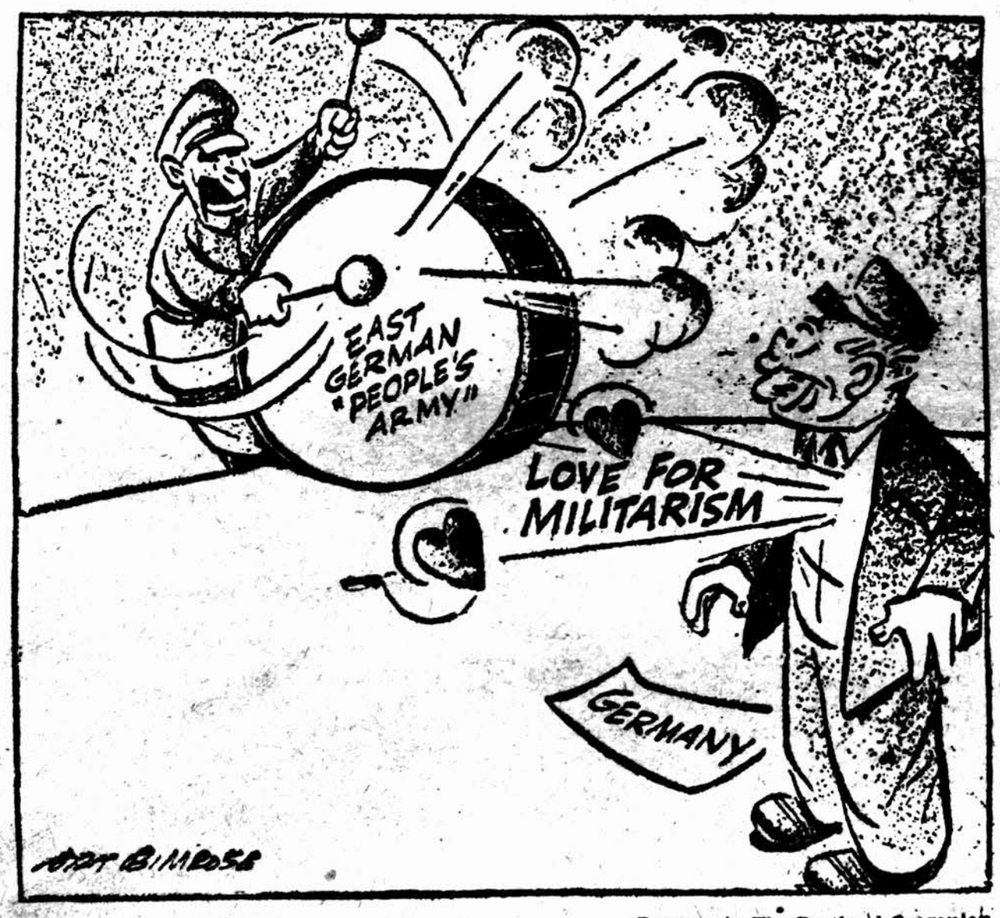
India's Prime Minister Pandit Nehru had protested against the elections taking place at short notice, making it impossible for his Congress party to influence public opinion in the French colonies. France's then Premier Robert Schuman answered that the hour was late for the change.

After the elections, India's observer in Pondicherry, Dr. P. Subbaroyan (now India's Ambassador to Indonesia) reported wrathfully that he had never seen as undemocratic elections as these. "India must find ways to solve the problem," he declared.

Foreign colonies on Indian soil could not be tolerated, the Indian Congress Party proclaimed. It added that the Commonwealth had means at its disposal to starve these alien bodies into submission. India's voice was carried into the colonies by means of amplifiers on their outskirts.

French Policy

The French have adopted a clear-cut policy in regard to these distant dependencies of "la mere patrie." Through them, they say, France will be able to carry on her historic mission as a mediator between East and West.



Bimrose in The Portland Oregonian

"Drumming up the heartbeats."

These dependencies are French windows on two civilization. Also, the Indian regions of France form parts of the French lifeline of overseas empire extending from westernmost Africa to easternmost Asia, from Dakar to Saigon. Without them the lifeline would be severed and France's place as a colonial power terminated.

Furthermore, the Fourth Republic of France could not afford to lose more prestige without losing face in the vast colonial world.

These French regions, now five in number, are the last remnants of the once-powerful French outposts in India. Some three centuries ago, there was a tug-of-war here between France and Britain as to who should carry the "white man's burden." Britain scored, and the French "comptoirs" were reduced to the subordinate position they have retained since then.

Blend Of East And West

The French Indian capital, Pondichery, is a fascinating blend of East and West. The West is represented by the "White Town, which is a replica of any town on the Loire or the Seine, with its baroque public buildings, schools, churches and theatres. There old France stirs to life in the late afternoon hours, when all the pomp and circumstance of the "releve de la garde," changing of the guard, projects a France of the past into the square in front of the governor's palace. Homesick French officials reproduce home life in the "Cercle de Pondichery" on the main square of the capital. For long this city has been the centre of France's missionary work in the Indies.

The Indian quarter is known as the "Black Town." There the majority of the people are exposed to a faint radiation of French culture. The general standards there are somewhat higher than in adjacent India, partly because of employment opportunities in the "White Town." The majority of the inhabitants of the "Black Town" speak the local tongues of Tamil, Telagu and Malayalam. The health and literacy standards of the native town need some improvement, although they are better on the whole than they are in adjoining India.

From a distance, Mahe, on the west coast, looks like a French town on the Riviera, leaning against the Western Ghats mountain chain, instead of the Alps, and facing the dark blue of the Arabian sea, instead of the Mediterranean. On the eastern coast, Karikal is a garden-spot deep in equatorial India, looking into the rising sun of the Bay of Bengal, impeccable in comparison with the poverty-stricken India all round.

Streamlined

Dropped into Bengal, a few miles out of metropolitan Calcutta, the French enclave of Chandernagor is cut off from the non-Indian world. No wonder it voted for union with India. Yet, it is the one that appears most typically French, especially on the French national holiday, 14th of July, 1948. Then dancing in public, patriotic oratory, fireworks and the traditional "greased pole" (mats de cocaigne) for contestants in acrobatic prowess recreate the impression of this enclave being a distant projection of France.

At a time when France was in the habit of staging revolutions at set intervals, Chandernagor felt impelled to do likewise... Its revolutions, however, occurred some six months after the event in France—the time it took for the news to reach this remote point in India.

The French know the political monsoon sweeping that part of the world is about to sweep out the remnants of the past. Recently, they streamlined their administration in French India. They set up a government council of six members, partly elected and partly nominated. The region is represented by two councillors of the republic and one deputy in the national assembly at Paris. In order to stress the process of governing less, the title of the Governor has been changed to Commissioner of hte Republic.

Also the French have suggested that a solution could be found by federalizing their Indian colonies with the Commonwealth while retaining them under French administration. This idea was, however, rejected by India.

Portuguese Enclaves

Portuguese India is larger, and has a population of some 600,000 living in three regions, all of which face the setting sun on the coast. Largest of them is Goa, in close proximity to the ill-fated Hyderabad. Farther north, past Bombay, is the Portuguese colony of Damaon. The third, Diu, is farthest west, occupying a key position on a sea line.

The Goa contains several cities and towns as well as hundreds of villages. It also has an important port, called Murmagao, which broke into the news during the war, when U. S., and Japanese civilian interness were exchanged there. The capital, Nova Goa, is situated in this region.

Goa is a curious little place, with an army and navy of its own. The army is large for the size of the colony, about 1,600 officers and men. But its weapons, consisting mostly of rifles and old pistols would have been modern only in the last century. Machine-guns and tanks are too new fangled for the easy-going Portuguese administration.

The "navy" of the colony consists of two officers, two petty officers and two able-bodied sea-men, according to recent information. This naval force is called upon to man a launch which, however, was not in running condition at the time of the last report.

The intellectual level of the capital is illustrated by the fact that one of its landmarks is a monument in honour of Abada Faria, a famous 19th century hypnotist of Goa.

Dose Of Autocracy

Portugal has not followed the French example in trying to make her Indian Government more representative. On the contrary, she is operating on the principle that there is nothing better than a good dose of autocracy in order to head off a democratic movement. Recently, the region was invested with the status of a "metropolitan province" and thus virtually incorporated in Portugal, many thousands of miles away. Portugal, too is an autocracy. The Congress Party of India has countered this move by addressing this stern warning to the administrators of Portugal's India: "You have reduced Indians to poverty and degradation. You have set up a Fascist system operating in a particularly oppressive way. This cannot go on."

Fascist youth parade the streets of the Portuguese settlement, flaunting green uniforms, giving the Mussolini salute, proudly displaying the letter "S" on their belts—"S" for Salazar, Portugal's strong man. A colonial court-martial sentenced a Goan patriot to eight years because of his work for India. Portuguese is the only language permitted in the press and on the radio of the colony, although the natives speak Indian tongues. Disastrous inflation and black markets have undermined the economy of the region.

In Pakistan

There is a colony also in Pakistan, and it is a historic curiosity. If the reader were asked to enumerate the colonial powers of the world he would mention Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, but he would not mention the tiny Sheikdom of Muscat on the coast of Oman facing the Persian gulf. Yet, it is that Sheikdom which is a colonial power in Pakistan. The name of the colony is Gwadar, situated in the Baluchistan part of Pakistan, in a setting of high, arid mountains.

Gwadar is a fairly important seaport, and Muscat acquired it on the Indian coast in one of those fudal territorial transfers several generations ago. The Sheikdom of Muscat is part of a British protectorate, and thus Gwadar is also under British protection.

It is in this roundabout way that Great Britain has a territorial to hold on the stony coast of Baluchistan in Pakistan.

"India for the Indians" is the battle cry of free India. The strong sentiment there as well as in Pakistan does not bode well for continued rule by foreign colonial powers in the awakened east.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By. J. C. MAITRA

★

Crickets' waning popularity—Concentrate on Ranji Trophy—Drop unofficial visits—Training of athletes and officials—Unseemly rivalry—Women's hockey team for U.K.?—What about state organisations?—W I F A blames government—stand collapse and after.

How Bombay is losing her interest in Cricket was fully demonstrated at the Brabourne Stadium recently when a charity match was staged between the Bombay Governor's team and the visiting Commonwelth side. .

Very few people turned out to witness the engagement even though some of the finest players in the country and the Commonwealth took part in it. Needless to mention, the charities for which the match was held has not benefited to the extent hoped.

It may be recalled that when the the West Indies team played their final Test against India last year the Stadium was packed to overflowing. The fact that the visitors had already played a Test here did not cool down the enthusiasm of the fans. On the contrary it whetted their appetite for more of the same fare. That was not the case with the Commonwealth team. After seeing them once in action, the fans did not want to see them again.

Waste Of Good Money

Our Cricket administrators should take a lesson from this. They have been already talking about inviting another Commonwealth side next season. And I shall not be at all surprised if the plan materialises in some shape or other. There are plenty of professional players in England who would be too glad to make a free trip to India and earn some money in the bargain. You cannot have the best of them as they prefer to conserve their energies for Official tours. Only second raters would be available.

What is the earthly use of bringing out such a team? They would not represent any country or nation as such. So there will be no international colour or significance attached to their matches. Nor will they dish out something extraordinary which will be highly palatable to our fans. They will exhibit very little which will have a salutary effect on our players.

Concentrate On Building Up

Then why waste so much good money on entertainment of a team which will only drain away so much of our depleted wealth? Can we afford this luxury when our country is passing through a serious economic crisis? Is it wise to do so?

The MCC is scheduled to tour India next year. Why not wait till then and concentrade on building up a strong team at home in the meanwhile? The Cricket Championship of India is the finest medium for unearthing fresh talents and the Zonal Tournament, if properly organised, would be an excellent training ground for the rising youngsters.

Unfortunately the National Competition is decaying for want of proper attention by the authorities. If foreign teams are brought out every year, all interest—whatever is left of it—is centred on them. I should like to know how many people have bothered to find out how the Ranji Trophy was going on during the last two seasons. Very few indeed!

Finest Medium

If the National Competition dies, what would be left of Cricket in this Country? Where will you find players to meet the visiting teams? By fielding the old and the veteran players again and again and everywhere, they will be forced to retire long before their time. And new stars are unlikely to come up in sufficient numbers to takes their places. So a void will be created which will be impossible to fill.

Coaching by trained experts is an excellent idea. Something is being done in different parts of the country in some measure. But what is the good of all the coaching if the players are not given the time to assimilate and master the lessons given by the instructors? Then the promising youngsters need to be gradually groomed to bigger and bigger matches. If they are suddenly put up against giants from home or abroad, they are likely to lose their nerve. That may be the end of their game and career.

My sincere advice to our Cricket bosses is to concentrate on coaching and training of our youngsters on the right lines and enhance the prestige of our national tournament which alone can be a sure foundation for a mighty superstructure in the future. Otherwise our cricket is sure to die a natural death before long despite these massive structures and periodical shows.

Training For Athleties

A few days ago I read two statements in the press, one saying that P. M. Joseph, Principal of the Training Institute for Physical Education at Kandivli, and Jal D. Pardiwalla who has recently returned from America after a course of Physical Training at Springfield, have been appointed by the Amateur Athletic Federation of India to train and examine officials for athletic meets and the other originating from the B.P.O.A. stating that officials and athletes will be coached and trained by experts appointed by them.

It is further announced that Joseph and Pardiwalla will start their coaching of athletes and officials at the Stadium from the first week of April. Not to be outdone, the B.P.O.A. has arranged to do the same at the old Hockey Association ground at Churchgate about the same time.

Unseemly Rivalry

I am a little confused by these double dose of coaching and training. I am sure the athletes and prospective officials are in a similar predicament. Why the A.A.F.I. and the B.P.O.A. are working at cross purposes when their object appears to be the same? It seems that the all-India body, finding the local association in a state of suspended animation as far as coaching and training of officials and athletes are concerned, entrusted this work to two America-trained experts. This must have offended the powers that be of the B.P.O.A.—more so because these two individuals are "persona non-grata" with them.

Immediately they woke up to their responsibilities and appointed other officials to undertake these duties. These are also well-trained and experienced men. But I am not sure if they have consented to do this work as they too are not in the good books of the B.P.O.A. officials. If they do, well and good. Nevertheless I cannot see any reason why there should be two bodies set up for the same purpose. Can they not join hands and work together when the object of both is the same?

Women's Hockey Team For U. K.

So the All-India Women's Hockey Association which was formed at Nagpur a few months ago has not been resting on its oars. A message from Bhopal states that it has already been affiliated to the International Hockey Federation for Women. Not only that steps are being taken to send an All-India Women's team to England next year.

This is all good news. But what I am still ignorant about is the connection between this body and the provincial associations. As far as I am aware, the women's clubs in different provinces owe their allegiance to the controlling bodies in their own areas. And they are all for men. Association for women in hockey does not exist any where, except perhaps in Bengal. Then are these men's associations affiliated to the All-India Women's Association? Otherwise how can the latter command any sway over the women's club in different parts of India?

Controlling Bodies For Women

I have not yet heard about the formation of a Women's Hockey Association in Bombay Probably they will establish one before long, especially when a trip to England is in the offing. But the question arises when they will get the necessary funds to maintain this association. If it is only a pauper one like the Nagpur affair, it will not be very difficult to bring one into being.

But if it has to run tournaments, send teams outside the province and do all the other odd jobs which the men's associations are shouldering for them at present, I am afraid the women's club will find it extremely hard to bear all the burden. And even if Bombay manages to form one I doubt very much if other provinces will succeed in doing so in the near future as most of them cannot even form a team.

This does not mean that I am against sending a team to Europe. Women's hockey in this country has reached a fairly high standard. If the money for the trip is forthcoming, I do not see why they should not be encouraged to try their strength with their sisters in Europe. It will help them to improve farther and pave the way for attaining, the top of the world as their brothers have done.

Government Blamed

Since the advent of freedom, it has become the fashion with some of the erstwhile friends and supporters of British Imperialism to criticise our Ministers whenever they find an opportunity to do so. The latest is an unmerited blame laid by Khan Bahadur Rafiuddin Munshi, President of the WIFA at the doors of the Government of Bombay. Although the approach to the Government was made by the WIFA and the BPHA jointly to allow them the use of the Cooperage ground jointly and permanent basis, Munshi says in his annual report to the members of the Association.

"You are aware that the Government of Bombay has been pressing us for some time to accommodate the BPHA on the Cooperage grounds. Last year they specifically informed us that we must share the Cooperage with the BPHA on the basis of a joint tenancy of the two Associations. Under the circumstances, there was no option for us but to reconcile ourselves to the wishes of the Government.

Truely speaking Munshi should have expressed the gratefulness of his Association to the Government for granting their wishes.

No Thanks For It Either!

Munshi has no thanks to offer either for the extension of the boundary by ten feet on the North and twenty feet on the East in addition to an extension of the ground on the South adjoining our Office. As is good enough to mention that the BPHA will be given an equal piece of ground to build their offices, etc., on the East side, directly opposite to our present premises." But it is not his business to thank the Government for obliging the BPHA—at the expense of the WIFA!

It would seem that, in the eyes of the WIFA, the Government has done a grievous wrong by forcing them to share the Cooperage ground with the BPHA. The same feeling appears to prevail in the hockey circles as well, despite the hockey
despite the fact mentioned above that both of these associations jointly approached the PWD Minister to lease the ground to them jointly.

Beneficial To Both

As I was one of those who were in a large measure responsible for persuading the Ministers in agreeing to this arrangement, I fail to see how the Government can be blamed, if at all, for this joint allocation. As a matter of fact the W.I.F.A. has nothing to grumble about. On the contrary they should be extremely grateful to the Government for saving the maintenance charges for the ground for half the year.

Today the W.I.F.A. is charging monthly hire to the B.P.H.A. for the use of the stands. So they are a gainer to this extent. Next year I hear that the B.P.H.A. would put up semi-permanent stands on the eastern side of the ground as exist in the West. Then there will be no need to put up temporary stands every year. The heavy annual drain to the pockets of the contractors would be stopped for ever.

Can you guess why people are grumbling for saving half the maintenance expenses for the ground and stopping the annual drain to the pockets of the stand contractors?

Is It A Business House?

The audited statement of accounts shows an excess of Income over Expenditure to the tune of Rs. 810. At the end of the last football season, which was pronounced a great success, I was told that the surplus would be in the neighbourhood of twenty thousand rupees. Where it has gone I cannot fathom from the accounts. I had asked for an inspection of the account books which I have been denied on the ground that the Association is governed by the Indian Companies Act, and according to which no member—even an ex-President—can have a look at the books! I had thought that in a sporting body no such excuse would come in the way.

Stand Collapse And After

However, I could not gather from the Statement of Accounts how much of the credit taken by the Committee Members and their friends from the Bar has been repaid and how much is still on standing. Fortunately the bar will be closed in a few days. So I need not bother my head over it any more. Let us hope that with the advent of prohibition, we shall be rid of those elements whose chief interest in the W.I.F.A. was its bar. Then poor soccer may have a chance to develop unhampered by their evil influence.

What about those poor people who suffered from the stand collapse of 1947? Two of them met with accidental death. Have their young widows and children been paid any compensation by the Insurance Company? What's the good of any insurance if they are denied its benefit?

I notice that heavy Income Tax is still being paid annually despite expert legal opinion. The best thing would be take the Association into voluntary liquidation and re-register it under Charitable Societies Act. Then there will be no question of Income Tax—at least not at the high rate paid under the Company Law: All the surplus would go back to sport for the better men of the game. Will the powers that be move in this matter?

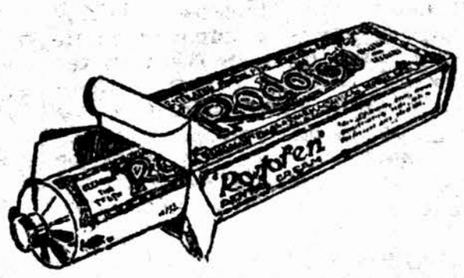
Rodofen

SCIENTIFIC DENTAL CREAM

Ensures

SOUND—WHITE—BRIGHT SET OF TEETH

Prevents Pyorrhoea :: Sweetens the Breath



BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

KANPUR

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY Princess St., BOMBAY, 2.

'SOUND CURE' FOR COMMON COLD

Big Possibilities Of Pranotherapy

BY PROF. DEWAN CHAND WARMA

SUFFERING from cold, is a common complaint, and it is due both to our ignorance of the laws of Nature, working in our body to our modern and artificial life. This disease of common cold which appears very insignificant and innocent, is the greatest enemy of the mankind, because it ushers in its whole progeny of the innumerable diseases.

It is highly surprising that medical science which has made tremendous progress, has not been able to prevent or cure the common cold.

Before I explain in detail my methods of successfully curing the common cold, it will be interesting to know how my mind was diverted to this problem. In 1929, an American Chemical Association had offered through an advertisement in the 'Daily Mail' of Paris, a reward of £50,000 to one who would invent a positive remedy for curing the common cold. It was also mentioned in this advertisement that this disease was taking a toll of five hundred million pounds from the aggregate national income of America.

I replied to this association explaining my theory of curing common cold (Coryza). In reply, they wrote to me that they wanted a remedy in the form of some ointment or solution, which could be readily sold in bottles and tubes. In short, they wanted a remedy from which they could make good the loss of the amount of the reward, as well as make enormous profit.

"Hitkarnee"

But at that time, I had no such remedy with me. In 1943, I myself was attacked by severe cold, which developed into bronchitis. At that time, I invented an ointment, which not only cures the common cold, but also it prevents its occurrence. This ointment, which was named as the "Hitkarnee" is prepared from several Indian herbs.

For judging the effects of this ointment, I supplied it to the famous factory of London, which is known as the B.T.H. & Co., and which manufactures electrical appliances and machinery. The official reports of the factory recorded that this ointment was successful in cent per cent cases as a preventive and in eighty per cent cases as a curative After knowing these results, the branch office of the American Chemical Association of Philadelphia asked me to contact them and discuss with them everything in detail. They also intended to make a contract with me for the exploiting this invention.

I prepared to start for Philadelphia from London but at that time the Anglo-American armies attacked Germany through France and all public traffic was banned in 1945 under military orders. Hence I was compelled to cancel my programme.

Pranik-Heat

But, this proved to be a blessing for me. because I could concentrate my efforts on the construction of an aerial, for the catching and storing the Micro-millimeter-waves, which in the Sanskrit language are known as the Sookshama-Prana and which produces the vital-heat. These electro-magnetic-waves of the atmosphere cannot be caught by any other substance but the aerial is constructed in such a way that it can easily receive these waves from the atmosphere. The metallic elements in our food nourish the Prank-heat in our body. It is for this reason that the metallic elements are injected in our bodies by the medical practitioners to meet their deficiencies in our bodies. But this aerial which I have invented and which I have named as Pranika, collects the electro-magnetic-waves from the atmosphere and supplies to our bodies if we place our hands on it for some time.

But my attention was more concentrated on carrying on the research on cold. I studied minutely the causes, developments and the after-effects of the common cold. I saw that the cold affects the throat, and subsequently the lungs, abdomen and the whole body Many diseases are produced in their turn and negligence of the cold results in asthma and many other serious diseases, and many times they last for the whole life. Deafness, catarrh, eye-troubles, nose-troubles, bronchitis, which result from the common cold, prove to be a curse on the body.

Cold affects the brain also. The memory becomes feeble and the power of reasoning is lost. Man becomes nervous and cannot concentrate properly. Head remains heavy and intellectual work seems to be very tedious. The common cold is really very dangerous, and it should be nipped in the bud. When we catch the cold, we must immediately take proper steps to get rid of it and further steps should be taken to stop its recurrence in the future.

How To Avoid It

A healthy body never becomes the abode of disease. For perfect health, the knowledge of the science of the breathing is inevitable. For keeping the cold away, the heat in the body must be maintained to its standard level. For this, children should be taught the arts of breathing to the maximum capacity. They should be also trained to organise the thorax. Nervous systems, must be regulated in such a way that the Pranik-heat circulates in each and every part of the body in the most orderly manner. It is for this reason that I always emphasise the educating of mothers, scientifically in the nursing of their children. When the circulation of the heat is normal, the blood and the limphatic liquids flow normally in the arteries, but when the circulation of the heat is barricaded in any part of the body, the arteries become stiff, the limphatic glands stifle and the cold localises in that part which does not get the regular supply of the heat.

With the regular flow of the heat in the whole of the body, the neck can stand against all the atmospheric changes from heat to cold or 'vice versa' and thus cold can be avoided The sudden changes in the temperatures are likely to cause the cold. At such time great care should be taken to avoid its direct effects on the body. Sitting before an electric fan or before a draught of wind after heavy perspiration will be positively inviting the cold.

Constipation

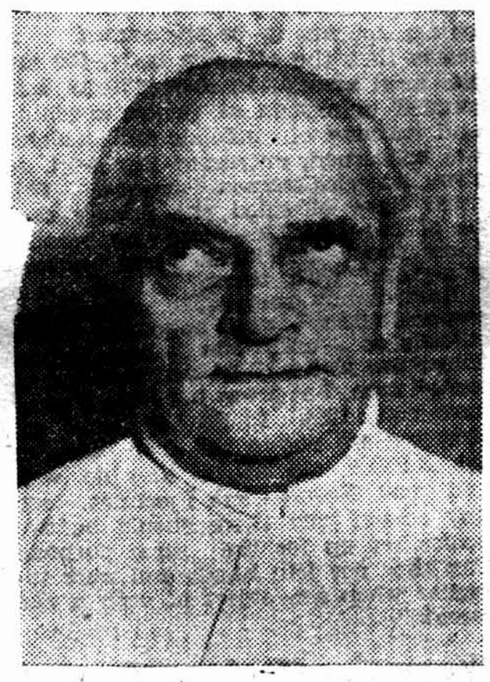
Constipation or unclean bowels, is another factor which helps the attack of the cold. The bowels should be clean everyday in their natural course. If the bowels are not clean, naturally enema, purgatives, or laxatives must be made use of. Without clean bowels, cold cannot be kept away. Constipation can be avoided by scientific breathing. For this, one should sit at ease and then should slowly start inhaling and exhaling the air like a bellow from the abdomen. Then gradually deep breathing should be followed from the abdomen.

The first symptom of cold is the itching sensation in the nose and sneezing. The nervous cells in the nose, are grouped up and that causes itching. The inner parts of the nose, should be gently rubbed with some greasy substance, like the 'Hitkarnee' ointment. This will soften the pituitary body and the nervous cells in the nose will be disintegrated. The pituitary body, which supplies the heat to all these parts, will resume its functions of collecting the heat from the medulla oblongeta and distributing them to the five sinus. This whole process is scientifical and there is no magic in it.

The air which we inhale is cold, but when it goes to the lungs it becomes warm. It should then be sent first to the head and from there to the nose. The whole body, should be filled with the air in this way and the cold will disappear.

"Nad Yoga"

There is one more remedy for the common cold, which is known as the 'Nad Yoga', or the utilisation of the sound in the systematic way. First



Dewanchand Warma

of all, man should learn and then practise the 'Nad Yoga'. The sounds should be put on the Cynus and then on the first vertebra.

I have mentioned above the significance of the scientific breathing. Those who cannot breath normaly, are liable to be attacked by common cold. The breathing apparatus in the human body is taken very little care of nowadays. Thousands of our breathren, are addicted to wines and liquors, smoking and chewing tobacco. All these habits are suicidal to the human body, as they spoil the breathing system, and the common cold finds an easy entry. These habits cannot be changed overnight. The best way, is to change these habits by education, which should start from the very childhood.

There is another method to prevent and cure the common cold. Hair protects the head against heat and cold. Hair attracts the electro-magnetic-currents from the atmosphere in the skull. These currents are collected in the Cerebrum and then transformed into heat. This heat is supplied to the spine from the Medulla oblongeta and the spine supplies the Prana to the whole of the body.

The muscles of the skull should be kept separate from each other and also they should be separated from the edge of the skull. In the skull, there are two kinds of muscles, which meet one another, just like the layers lying one upon the other. One kind of the muscles, is more or less stuck together which impedes the circulation of the Pranik-Heat, blood, and the limphatic liquids. The disappearing of hair, is one of the fundamental causes of catching cold.

Pranotherapy

With the help of the Pranotherapy, we are able to bring our body back to its natural condition. All the functions of different parts of the body can be made normal. Then only the possibilities of catching cold can be throughly avoided. The Pranotherapy can not only prevent the occurrence of any disease, but also it can cure any disease.

The real architects of the children's health are the mothers. But unfortunately, our mothers are mostly illiterate and ignorant. The second architects are the teachers and the professors of the colleges, who can train the children in the most scientific breathing. The teachers allow the students to bend upon the desks. This produces many dangerous diseases like the Polio; the students must be asked to sit erect on the benches, so that their spinal chords may remain straight.

First of all, they (Teachers and Professors) should learn and then practise the art of living, and then they must teach it to the children and the students. The mothers should also know the art of living in this world and then they can help their children to avoid common cold, which produces many dangerous diseases.

The art of proper breathing has remained with the real Yogis. I have seen the Yogis, who can sleep on ice and can walk barefooted in the snow and yet they never catch cold at any time. The problem, then is. Why do we, who live in cities and equipped with full dress, catch the common cold? The answer is the science of breathing, which is known to the Yogis.

Teach Breathing

The art of the proper breathing requires to be popularised through a systematic network of the educational institutions. But if this is not practicable, at the present time, the science of breathing should be included in the curriculum of study. Our present system of the education, with the undue exphasis on the theoretical side of the life neglect the fundamental aspects of living.

The science of breathing must be made compulsory in all the educational institutions from the primary schools to the colleges. With all my experiments and experience and the observation, I can say that it is the first necessity for healthy human living.

We must realise that all kinds of diseases are produced due to the localisations of the cells and the tissues in any part of the body, which in turn results in the disturbance of the Pranik-Heat in the whole of the body.

When the Prana goes out of the body we call it Death. When the Prana is less in any part it becomes atrophied. While if the Prana is more in any part of the body, pain is manifested there. The science of the breathing, deals with the equal distribution of the Prana in the whole body. This will give the opportunity for the circulation of blood and the limphatic liquids, to all the parts of our body, which will produce the tissues and the cells necessary for maintaining the equilibrium.

Strike At Root

There are innumerable medicines available in the market and they promise to cure the common cold. But the chemical reaction of these medicine on the human body is harmful and their effects are temporary. "Strike at the root", should be the only maxim for curing of the common cold.

PROF. DEWANCHAND WARMA hails from Amritsar. As a young revolutionary, he took a prominent part in the fight for India's freedom. With dramatic suddenness, he decided to go abroad and carry on the fight. He lived in Paris for 31 long years and worked with other exiled revolutionaries. He was closely associated with Hardayal, Chattopadhyaya, Hemendra Das, Savarkar and Abdul Aziz.

Prof. Vrma established health centres—institutes of Pranotheraphy based on ancient Indian science—both in Paris and London. He has now come over to India to spread the gospel of "Pranotheraphy" and found institutes for the same in different parts of the country.

FORECAST ABOUT 1950

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra. detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business. promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies

Pt. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI.
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

DIABETES

"MADHURANI" treats even the most dangerous type of diabetes It has been proved useful in some obstinate cases If there is much sugar in the urine or one feels very thirsty or there are eruptions over the body it is suggested that in such cases "MADHURANI" should be used It will stop the sugar and thirst the very first day and in a few days the dangerous disease will be cured Price Rs 11/4/- postal charges separate
HIMALAYA CHEMICAL PHARMACY.
HARDWAR.

U.S. Arms To Fight Red Menace In S-East Asia

REPORTED APPROVAL BY TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, March 31 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman was reported by Government officials today to have approved the idea of sending American military weapons to bolster Indonesia, Indo-China and Thailand against the threat of Communism.

These officials said the next step was to finish working out details and obtain the President's approval of detailed plans.

The arms proposal was made by the Defence and State Departments.

The Defence Department, according to well placed informants, has suggested that Indo-China should receive arms aid totalling about 15,000,000 dollars. Thailand about 10,000,000 dollars and Indonesia about 5,000,000 dollars.

PLANNING NECESSARY

The money is available to the President through a 75,000,000 dollars fund which Congress voted last year for use in fighting communism in the general area of China.

Diplomats most familiar with the planning work on the military aid projects described as premature reports which have recently circulated here that shipment of guns will begin in the immediate future.

These informants said that a considerable amount of planning remains to be done and also that Mr. Truman, who is personally administering the 75,000,000 dollars fund, has yet to give his final approval to detailed plans and specifications.

KEY-WEST (Florida), March 31: A fire at Perrins, Florida, today burned through most telephone and telegraph circuits between President Truman's holiday quarters here and Washington where the House of Representatives was voting on his point four programme.

The only communications open were a radio teleprinter and one more wire.

Direct telephone lines to the White House in Washington are normally kept open when Mr. Truman is visiting here so that instant communication can be had with the capital.

CUT IN POINT-FOUR LIKELY

WASHINGTON, April 1 (PTI-Reuter): The House of Representative yesterday voted tentatively to cut President Truman's forty-five million dollar Point-Four programme to twenty-five million dollars.

The action, subject to a later roll call vote, was inspired by an economy bloc representing members of both parties.

Over 3000 Refugees Arrive In Bihar

PATNA, March 31, (PTI): Over three thousand East Pakistan refugees have so far arrived in Purnea District in Bihar, according to information received here.

A Refugee Special from Calcutta scheduled to arrive at Bihta, 18 miles from here, has been delayed due to some last minute change in the programme it is officially stated.

Indian Journalists Return From U.K.

NEW DELHI, April 1 (PTI): Mr. Khasa Subbarrao, Editor, "Swatantra" Madras and Mr. P. V. Gadgil, Editor, "Lokamanya", Bombay, returned from the United Kingdom this morning. Mr. Subbarrao is leaving for Madras tomorrow.

Two Die In House Collapse

SURAT, April 1 (PTI): Two persons died and two others were seriously injured when an old house collapsed early this morning in the Haripura locality of Surat.

The municipal firefighting squad saved two persons who have been removed to hospital.

U. S. Aid To U. K. To Continue

EARLIER DECISION REVERSED

WASHINGTON, March 31. (PTI-Reuter).

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TONIGHT REVERSED BY 226 VOTES TO 60 ITS EARLIER TENTATIVE DECISION TO WITHHOLD MARSHAL AID FROM BRITAIN AS LONG AS NORTHERN IRELAND REMAINED ATTACHED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM INSTEAD OF JOINING THE REPUBLIC OF EIRE.

The House also rejected a provision written into the bill by the House Foreign Affairs Committee which would have reduced the cash allocation of the Marshall plan and substituted an equivalent amount of American surplus farm products held by the Government.

The tentative decision—by 99 votes to 66—on aid to Britain was voted last Wednesday. It would have withheld a promised 687,000,000 dollars until partitioned Ireland was united.

The defeat of the Irish amendment today followed strong condemnation by administration leaders and large sections of the American press of the earlier tentative approval.

CRITICS CALL IT AS "PRACTICAL JOKE"

The critics regarded Wednesday's vote as an "unfortunate practical joke" which could have destroyed the whole aid programme and seriously injured the objectives of United States foreign policy.

(Six conties in Northern Ireland are part of the United Kingdom and are partitioned from the other 26 counties of the Republic of Ireland. In the recent general elections the people of Northern Ireland voted by an overwhelming majority for continued union with Britain).

FURTHER CUT IN DOLLARS

The United States House of Repre- includes only 25,000,000 dollars for the start of a "point four" programme instead of the 45,000,000 dollars the President asked, must now go to the Senate for approval and then to the President for signature.

BITTER DEBATE

Approval by the Lower House, which sentatives tonight appropriated 3,102,450,000 dollars for global foreign aid including the third year of Marshal aid for Europe and President Truman's "point four" aid to under developed countries.

The President had asked for 3,372,450,000 dollars but the House trimmed it by 270,000,000 dollars before finally approving by 287 to 86 votes the Foreign Economic Assistance Bill of 1950.

The appropriation measure, which alone may appropriate money came after a week of bitter debate during which an "Irish rebellion" of Congressmen led by Mr. John Fogarty (Democrat, Rhode Island) got 99 votes to 66 in the Committee to withhold aid from Britain so long as Ireland remains divided.

That amendment was tonight defeated by 226 votes to 60.

Also defeated was a provision which would have cut the cash total of the third year of aid and have substituted an equivalent value in American surplus farm products.

In addition to Marshal aid and "point four" funds the bill carriers 100,000,000 dollars for South Korea, a similar amount generally earmarked for non-Communist China and 27,450,000 dollars for Palestine Arab refugees.

ASSOCIATING POPULAR ELEMENTS WITH HYDERABAD GOVT.

State Congress President To Continue Talks With Vellodi

HYDERABAD (Dn.) March 31 (PTI): The Working Committee of the Hyderabad State Congress tonight decided to continue discussions which Mr. Digamber Rao Bindu, the State Congress President has been having with Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Chief Minister of Hyderabad, for some time now, on the question of associating popular elements in the administration of the State, it was learnt here tonight.

The association of popular leaders with the Government depends upon the largest measure of agreement between the Government and ourselves on many matters affecting the life of the people in the State, "Mr. Bindu told pressmen tonight at the conclusion of the Working Committee meeting.

SERVICE—THE MOTTO

He added: "There is no fun in our joining the Government at this stage, unless we are convinced that we can be of service to the people."

Mr. Bindu is expected to meet the Chief Minister of Hyderabad shortly for the State Congress to join the Government.

Mr. Bindu said it should be possible for them to feel that they could act as persons responsible to the people when they assumed Governmental responsibilities. This confidence was necessary in view of the absence of any popularly elected legislature in Hyderabad.

TWO HURDLES

Informed Congress circles here said it was recognised that any association of Congress elements with Government could only be on the basis of joint responsibility and within the framework of the Indian constitution.

They believe that in accepting responsibility the State Congress would however have to reconcile themselves to the resolution they adopted at their annual session recently at Nizamabad demanding the deposition of the Nizam, (who is now the Rajpramukh of Hyderabad) and also the disintegration of Hyderabad.

NO IMMEDIATE FULFILMENT

It was stated that these two demands could not be immediately achieved in view of the postponment of elections to the Constituent Assembly and that any opportunity to serve the people between now and the elections to a State Constituent Assembly or legislature if available should not be missed, provided it was still possible for the Congress to implement their resolution when the legislature was elected.

CONGRESS CHIEF MEETS CHIEF MINISTER

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 1 (PTI): Mr. Digambar Rao Bindu, President of the Hyderabad State Congress, met Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Chief Minister of Hyderabad at the Shahmanzil this morning. Mr. Bindu remained with the Chief Minister for over an hour and half.

During his discussions with the Chief Minister, the State Congress President, is reported to have placed before the Chief Minister, the suggestions of the Working Committee to tackle the activities of unsocial elements in the Telangana area.

The Working Committee last night decided to co-operate with the Government in working out a co-ordinated plan in pursuance of a resolution which the State Congress adopted at its recent annual session at Nizamabad calling for an all out effort to deal with "Communist and unsocial activities."

RAIDERS KILL 2 AND INJURE ONE

KOTTAYAM, April 1 (PTI): Two persons were killed and another seriously injured when an armed gang of 50 persons raided a house in Meymuri, 20 miles from here on Thursday, according to a report received here.

The armed gang raided the house and set fire to it. As the inmates rushed out of the house in panic the raiders attacked and stabbed two of them. One of them died on the spot.

One person among the armed gang was also killed in the melee, the report said.

Some arrests have been made by the police following the incident.

Deficit Budget For Hyderabad

GENERAL SALES TAX INTRODUCED

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) April 1 (PTI): Hyderabad Government's budget estimates for the Financial year 1950-51 published today disclose a small deficit of Rs. 12.41 lakhs. The financial estimates show a revenue receipts of Rs. 2,989.01 lakhe as against an expenditure of Rs. 3,0001.44 lakhs.

SALES TAX

The only new tax introduced is the general sales tax from May 1, 1950. The tax will be at the rate of two pies per rupee ordinarily, which is lower than the rate prevailing anywhere in India. But in the case of luxury articles, it will be at the rate of six pies per rupee as at present.

This tax is expected to yield a revenue of about rupees one hundred lakhs. Foodgrains, cotton, ghee and other edible oils, matches, kerosene, paper and newsprint have all been exempted from the purview of this tax, as these articles are essential for the life of the community.

As regards income tax, the state will continue to levy this tax on agricultural income only which is not a federal subject.

Since taxes on income, central excise duties (sugar, matches, tobacco, etcetra) railways posts, telephones, currency and mint, army, audit and accounts, aviation and broadcasting will be transferred to the control of the Central Government from April 1, 1950, the revenue and expenditure relating to the concerned departments will no longer form a part of the revenues and expenditure of the state.

But the revenue gap of Rs 114 lakhs resulting from this arrangements will be made good to the State by the Government of India for a period of ten years.

It is hoped that the normal development of revenues in the state and the gradual increase in the amount of the states share of divisible federal taxes would render it possible for the Hyderabad Government to manage without this aid after ten years.

The budget also provides for the payment of Rs. 50 lakhs in lieu of revenue from Sar-E-Khas (the seven thousand square mile personal estate of the Nizam which has now been taken under the administrative control of the Government). The Nizam is also to get a 'privy purse' of Rs. 50 lakhs—a liability which under the financial integration arrangements will be borne by the Central Government from April 1 1950.

CURRENCY

The value of Hyderabad paper currency in circulation is Rs. 36.28 crores.

The total amount provided for nation building actives in the next budget is over Rs 10.89 lakhs. This works out to about 36 48 per cent of the total income.

The Indian Government currency has become legal tender in Hyderabad with effect from January 26 last but Hyderabad Government currency will continue to be legal tender until it is demonetised.

Nizam's Railway To Be Taken Over By Centre

SECUNDERABAD, April 1 (U.P.I.): "As a result of federal financial integration of States and Unions of States, the Nizam's State Railway will come under the direct administrative control of the Government of India, Ministry of Railway (Railway Board) with effect from of April 1, 1950, says a press communique issued by the General Manager, N. S. Railway today.

NO COMPLACENCY, STILL A LONG WAY TO GO

Air Chief's Plea For Hard Work And Determination

NEW DELHI, April 1 (P.T.I.): The "Winged Angels" of the Indian Armed Forces, the men of the IAF today celebrated throughout the country the 17th anniversary of its foundation with special ceremonial and festive programmes.

In New Delhi at an impressive ceremonial parade in the green lawns of the Elmhirst Pavilion, Air Marshal Ronald Ivelaw-Champman, C-in-C. IAF took he general salute. Led by Wing Commander Henry Satyananthan, Station Commander IAF New Delhi, officers and men of air, Headquarters and IAF Station New Delhi participated in the parade which was inspected by the Air Marshal.

Addressing the parade Air Marshal Ronald called upon the officers and men of the IAF to "pledge yourself to the service of the IAF and the part it plays in the defence of the country".

NO COMPLACENCY

He said that while the IAF could be proud of its achievements, it could not afford to be complacent. "We have an awful long way to go before we can sit back and feel satisfied. You and I have to work jolly harder" which, he said, called for greater determination and sacrifices on the part of servicemen.

He said everyone would have to be prepared to make his individual contribution to the aggregate which alone would advance the IAF. "One individual can spoil or mar the efforts of other officers and men and the unit. In whichever particular trade or division one belonged, whether a technician or a clerk, each has to make his contribution" he added.

Declaring that he felt privileged to be associated with the celebrations, Air Marshal said that during the past year four major achievements stood to the credit of the IAF.

FOUR LANDMARKS

Firstly, the most important and possibly the one which would influence future progress was the change of policy in the introduction of a new scheme of "All Through" flying training in place of the old system. He said he was satisfied with its planning and its working.

Secondly, the Parachute Training Centre at Agra. He said that he had seen the working of the Centre which compared favourably with similar schools elsewhere. The Centre promised possibilities for the future.

Thirdly, conversion to twin-engined course which enabled pilots hitherto used only to single engined planes to train themselves in twin-engined planes with the possible prospect of being trained to fly four-engined Liberators. The course had already started paying dividends. Fourthly the Technical Training school in Bangalore, which he said was a right step in the right direction

The School was a technical nursery and would prove to be a safety factor in the airforce of tomorrow.

Besides these four major achievements, other improvements were constantly going on, he added.

Among those present at the function were General K. M. Cariappa, C-in-C., Indian Army and Lady Parry, Air Vice-Marshal S. Mukherjee, and Air Commodore Nanda and Air Commodore Narendra.

Air Wing Units Of National Cadet Corps Formed

NEW DELHI, April 1 (UPI): Two air wing units of the senior division of the National Cadet Corps have been constituted for the first time at Bombay and Calcutta from today (Saturday), says a press note issued by the Ministry of Defence

Each of these units will have a strength of two NCC officers and 80 cadets.

In Bombay, it will be located at the Elphinstone and St. Xavier's Colleges and in Calcutta at the Presidency and Vidyasagar Colleges.

At Kanpur

KANPUR, April 1 (PTI): Mr. Homi Mody, Governor of U. P., took the salute at the ceremonial parade of the airmen of the I.A.F station here, in celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of the Force.

700 Troops From Djakarta For East Indonesia

DJAKARTA, March 31 (PTI-Reuter) Seven hundred troops of the Indonesian National Army, sailing from here today for Macassar, are uncertain of the reception awaiting them in East Indonesia where political feelings are reported to be running high.

"The situation is so tense there, that clashes between federal troops and local forces will be hard to avoid" declared one authoritative source.

The East Indonesian Government which is one of the few United States of Indonesia refusing to be liquidated in favour of unitarian state, has not requested troops from Djakarta.

High officials claim order can be maintained by the existing police force.

A Republic announcement on the department on the departure of that troops emphasised that these units are for garrison purposes and are not at all "connected with political considerations."

The contingent, called the "Woorang Battalion" after the major who commands it, is comprised chiefly of East Indonesians.

President Soekarno will fly to Macassar on April 17 with the Sultan of Jogjakarta, his Defence Minister, and Monunutu, his Information Minister, for a tour of the East Indonesian

EXPENDITURE ON ATOMIC RESEARCH

LONDON, March 31, (PTI-Reuter): Britain plans to spend £194,000 on radio-active substances for atomic research in the coming year—nearly five times more than last year's estimate of £40,000.

This was disclosed today in 1950-51 estimates for the British Ministry of Supply's Trading services and assistance to industry.

Government research and development of all kinds in the coming year will cost £61,700,000, an increase of nearly £5,000,000 above last year.

Ram Navami Celebrations

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, April 1.

The Kalyan South Indian Association are celebrating Sri Rama Navami Mahotsavam Different musical programmes were arranged in this connection. All the programmes will take place in the Dadasaheb Boregaonkar's Hall near Railway Station The programme is as under:—

Sunday, (2nd April) 6 p.m., Music concert by Sri T. T. Venkatachalam, vocal, (Disciple of Tiger Varadachariar); Sri M. S. Narayanswami Iyer, violin; Sri Raghunathan, mridangam; Sri P. S. V. Narayanan, moorsing.

Friday, (April 7), 5 p.m., Manjal Kunkumam for ladies; 6 p.m., Music concert by Srimati Kalyani Varadarajan, veena and vocal; Sri T. R. Ramalingam, mridangam.

Saturday, (April 8), 6 p.m., Music concert by Kumari P. Soundara and Kumari C. N. Shushiela, focal; Kumari B. Gowri, fiolin; and Shri T R. Venkatachalam, mdridangam

JODHPUR MAHARAJA TAKES SALUTE

JUDHPUR, April 1 (P.T.I.): The Maharaja of Jodhpur took the salute at an impressive ceremonial parade held here this morning under the command of Wing Commander Mehra in connection with the 17th anniversary of the Indian Air Force.

The Guard of Honour was presented by a detachment of No. 2 Air Force Academy. The civil and military officers present witnessed flying demonstrations.

Withdraw Charges Or Face Disciplinary Action

SHANKARRAO DEO'S THREAT TO T. PRAKASAM

MADRAS, April 1 (PTI).

MR. SHANKARRAO DEO, General Secretary of the Congress, in a communication to Mr. T. Prakasam, ex-Premier, stated that the All-India Parliamentary Board would be compelled to take action against him and his fifteen supporters unless he withdrew his motion in the Madras Assembly seeking investigation of charges against some Ministers and himself and his supporters resumed their former seats in the Assembly.

In his communication from Delhi dated March 29, Mr. Shankerrao Deo stated that the "Parliamentary Board considered that your (Prakasam's) act in tabling a motion before the Madras Legislature for investigation of the allegations made against Madras Ministers, which had been already disposed of finally by the Working Committee at your request, is clear breach of discipline and the Board regrets that you should be persisting in this attitude and desires you to withdraw your notice of resolution before the Madras Legislative Assembly, besides, a body of sixteen members of the M.L.A. including yourself are reported to have sought and occupied separate seats from the Congress Party.

Accordingly, the Board has come to the decision that unless you withdraw your resolution and resume your usual seats, it will be compelled to take action against you all. Your reply should reach us by April 4.

PRAKASAM'S REPLY

Mr. Prakasam in his reply stated that it was "hardly fair" on the part of Mr. Shankarrao Deo to have called upon him to give a reply before April 4, "with such a short interval and on a matter of such grave and far-reaching importance and consequences." "However I do not propose to ask for further time having regard to the not-very courteous tone and the tenor of your letter dated March 29, 1950."

Mr. Prakasam further stated: "Two points are raised in your letter. One is that we should all go back to our original seats. The other is that I should withdraw the resolution. The penalty threatened is that disciplinary action would be taken against us all.

The issues involved in these two points relate to the exercise of fundamental and constitutional rights. The resolution, in particular given notice of by me relates to and concerns the mal-administration, misconduct and corruption of the Ministers who have been entrusted with the Government of a province. It is the fundamental right of every member of the Legislature to see that the honesty and integrity of the members of the Government are preserved and maintained.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLE

"It is even more a fundamental right of the Legislature itself, he said, to have power to inquire into and investigate into the conduct of the members of the Government. The right of the member to table a resolution in respect of those matters is not in the least affected by the fact that he happens to be a member of the Congress Party that is in power. Nor is it affected by the fact that the Congress organisation has expressed its prime facia opinion about the charges. In one sense, the charges affect the whole Congress Legislature Party and the organization and also others. It is an elementary principle of universal justice and jurisprudence that prosecutors cannot be judges in their own cause

Mr Prakasam added "The Republican constitution, of which we are all so anxious to be proud, confers certain rights of a fundamental character of members of the Legislature and it is in the effective exercise of those rights and the enforcement and implementation of the powers, privileges and immunities conferred on the members by the Constitution Act that the well-being and safety of the state is concerned. Any attempt to trifle with the exercise of those rights and privileges by threats of disciplinary action, intimidation and pressure is a violation of the constitutional rights, privileges and immunities. Members of the Legislature in India enjoy exactly the same immunities as members of the House of Commons. And such immunities exclude threats of disciplinary action by outside bodies however eminent

In conclusion Mr. Prakasam said: "It is true and you must be aware of the fact that the interpretation of the constitution ultimately rests with the Supreme Court and even the All-India Congress Committee cannot claim to itself the final authority with regard to the interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution

"I should also like to remind you of the too well settled rule that whenever disciplinary action is threatened against the members of an organisation an opportunity to be heard and explain in person is a necessary condition and I cannot be called upon from a distance and in writing to give a complete and satisfactory answer."

ANDHRA CONGRESS MEETING

The Working Committee of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee which meets at Chittoor today, is expected to consider the Congress General Secretary Mr. Shankarrao's communication to Mr T. Prakasam on the latter's motion before the Madras Assembly relating to certain charges against some Madras Ministers and Mr Prakasam's reply thereto

Mr T Prakasam also left for Chittoor today to attend the meeting

Maha Vir Chakra For Lt.-Col. Virk

"HERO OF JHANGAR"

NEW DELHI, April 1: Lt-Col. Harbans Singh Virk, DSO, of the Third (Para) Battalion, the Mahratta Light Infantry, known amongst his troops as 'The Hero of Jehangar' has been awarded the Maha Vir Chakra for gallantry in action in Kashmir.

The award relates not to one particular action but to a series of actions culminating in the capture of Jhangar in 1948.

His death-defing plunge into the battle of Hendan ridge, where he suffered fifty casualties in less than two minutes was an example of magnificent course.

The final and most notable of his achievements was the capture of Jhangar.

The citation says, "Throughout the operation in this theatre Lt-Col. Harbans Singh Virk has distinguished himself and been a source of inspiration to all those who came to know him. His courage in the face of battle was appreciated by all those under his command. He is a great leader of men."

He has five battle scars to his credit. He was once wounded in the North-West Frontier, twice in Burma and twice in the operations in Kashmir.

More Persian Oil Concessions To Foreigners

NEW YORK, April 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Persia will extend no more concessions to foreign countries or concerns for exploitation of oil or other raw materials, Shah Mohammed Reza of Persia said in an interview published in the New York 'Times' today.

In a despatch from Tehran the 'Times' correspondent, Mr. C. L. Sulbergen quoted the Shah is saying that Persia would, however welcome foreign investment in development companies controlled by Persia.

The Shah added that the huge Anglo-Iranian Oil Concession at Abadan controlled by Britain is unaffected by this decision and still has between 43 and 45 years to run.

No Inclusion Of Spain In Atlantic Pact

THE HAGUE, April 1, (PTI-Reuter): Most of the Atlantic Pact signatories were opposed to bringing in Spain at present, well informed sources close to delegates said here last night.

They were commenting on reports that Spain might be indirectly drawn into the framework of the treaty, by some arrangement through which Spanish air bases would be leased to one or more of the pact powers.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Chaitra Shud 15, 2006.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 13, 1369.
Parsi: Avan 2, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-33 a.m., Sunset 6-52 p.m.
Hightide: 11-40, 23-50.
Lowtide: 05-24, 17-39.

Today's Engagements

SARODAYA KALA MANDIR: The Cultural squad and the Tamasha Unit of the Sarvodaya Kala Mandir will jointly give a variety entertainment programme at Dharavi, 7 p.m.

CONGRESS SEVA DAL: Shri G. N. Desai, General Secretary, B. P. C. C., will preside over a prize distribution function arranged by the Love Grove Congress Seva Dal at Shanti Nagar, Arthur Road, at 5 p.m.

MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES ASSCOCIATION: Felicitations to Dr. Oka, new President of the Association at Dhuru Hall, Chabildas Road, Dadar, 4 p.m.

Bhandup Bhajana Samaj: Ram Bhajan from 8-30 p.m. to 11 p.m. Samaj Hall.

Samyukta Karnatak Sangha: Mr. John Barnabas on "Our Moral Values" in the Mysore Association, Matunga at 5 p.m.

Karnataka Free Night School: Silver Jubilee Celebration at 2-30 p.m. in the C. J. Hall under the presidentship of Col. V. R. Mirajkar F.R.C.S. (England).

Gaudiya Mission: Shri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji will speak on "Srimad Bhagavatam" at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road at 6 pm.

United Lodge of Theosophists: Lecture on "Diseases, their Cause and Cure" at 6-15 p.m. Jehangir Wadia Building.

Bombay Tamil Sangam: Speech by Sri. V. Subbarayan on "The Greatness of Valluvar" at 6 p.m. in the Sangham premises.

DAY TEMPERATURES RISE

All-India Weather

POONA, April 1 (P.T.I.): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday

Dry weather has prevailed over the country except for scattered showers in and near the Deccan (Desh).

Day temperatures have risen over the whole country but were still appreciably below normal over the region from the Punjab (In) and north Hyderabad to West Bengal

Forecast Valid Until Saturday Evening: Thundershowers will occur locally in the Punjab (In) the Deccan (Desh), north-west Hyderabad and the adjoining districts of Madhya Pradesh. Scattered storms may also occur in north Rajasthan and in west Uttar Pradesh.

Temperatures will rise in the central parts of the country and Uttar Pradesh.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from March 1, 1950 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Abu 86 68 0 0 minus 0.1; Ahmedabad 103 76 0 0 minus 0.1; Aurangabad 97 76 0 0.1 minus 0.1; Bangalore 89 66 0 0 minus 0.4; Baroda 106 66 0 0 0; Belgaum 93 69 0 0 minus 0.7; Bhuj 98 71 0 0 minus 0.1; BOMBAY 88 76 0 0 minus 0.1; Calcutta 97 67 0 0.2 minus 1.2; Darjiling 59 42 0 3.6 plus 0.7; Delhi 89 61 0 0.7 plus 0.2; Hyderabad (Dn.) 95 67 0 0.1 minus 0.4; Mussoorie 63 50 0 4.0 plus 0.7; Nagpur 97 67 0 1.1 plus 0.5; Ootacamund 70 47 0 0.1 minus 1.3; Palghat 101 75 0 0.8 —; Patna 93 63 0 0.2 minus 0.2; Patiala 86 59 0 1.3 —; Poona 98 71 0.3 0.3 plus 0.2; Rajkot 102 69 0 0 minus 0.1; Shillong 69 42 0 2.8 plus 0.8; Sholapur 99 76 0 0.3 plus 0.1; Simla 61 49 0 4.1 plus 1.7; Surat 97 71 0 0 0.

Taluka Development Boards

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The term of the existing Taluka Development Boards in the State of Bombay has been extended by the Government up to March 31, 1951.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, April 2.

Air News From Delhi

English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 5, 9; Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. 6-10 9-15; Kannada 7-45 a.m. 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m. 7-15 p.m.; Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 p.m

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor bhaee, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 H. Divetia, G. geet, 8-15 S. Shukla, desi, 11-0 Film songs, 11-45 R V. Jadhav, shudh sarang, 12-15 p.m. K Giresh's "Ambrai", 12-50 K V. Desai, G. geet, 1-10 Janaki Krishnaier, veena, 1-40 L. Clarke, listeners' requests, 5-0 K V. Desai, G. geet, 5-15 Janaki Krishnaier, veena, 6-10 Hemangini Divetia, G. geet, 6-20 R. V Jadhav, eman, 7-0 AIR trio, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 K. V. Desai, G. bhajan, 7-30 Ansuya Chaudhry, vocal, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-45 V. Shrikhande, chandrakauns, 9-15 Hemangini Divetia, G geet, 9-30 Radio trailor, 9-45 Radio Orch., 10-0 Special.

VARIATIONS—8-0 a.m Amirbux, sarangi, 8-45 Ansuya Chaudhry, M. songs, 1-0 p.m. Vasundhara Shrikhande, M. pad, 1-30 M. Raichurkar, K songs, 1-50 S. Shukla, bhimpalas, 5-30 For children, 6-0 Ansuya Chaudhri, puria, 6-20 For rural listeners, 8-15 M. Raichurkar, Purandas' compositions, 9-0 E. Hatiskar and party, abhang, 10-0 V. Shrikhande, bihag, 10-30 S. Shulla, kh. v.d.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Bhajanvali, 7-45 Week's highlights, 7-50 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 U. F. Khan, jaunpuril, 9-0 N Sapre, violin, 9-15 T R. Hussain, geets, 5-30 p.m. N Sapre, violin, 5-45 As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 B. P Shukla, Bundelkhandi songs, 6-20 AIR trio, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 Garba sangeet, 7-15 G. talk, 7-30 U. F Khan, chhayanat, 8-0 Month's, songs, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 Dr. Pattabhi Sittaramaiyya's talk on Election (Delhi relay), 8-45 Listeners' requests, 9-30 G D. Vidhvauns, Bhavgeets, 9-45 N. Sapre, violin.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Madhuri Khare, ashram bhajanvali, 7-40 U. Trivedi, flute, 7-50 Madhuri Khare, geets, 8-15 Sneh samadhi, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda, 5-45 Madhuri Khare, geets, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-30 Musical quiz, 6-45 U. Trivedi, flute, 7-0 S. Tripathi's, geets, 7-15 R. Rasdarshan, rigveda, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 Locals, 8-5 U. Trivedi, flute, 8-30 Dr. Pattabhi's talk, adult suffrage, 8-45 B Andharia, K. T. Kamod, 9-30 B. Andaria, kh. m. Kauns.

Radio Talk On Adult Suffrage

NEW DELHI, April 1 (P.T.I.): In the context of the forthcoming general elections in the country under the new constitution, All India Radio is inaugurating a series of talks on elections.

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya will broadcast the first talk in this series from A.I.R., Delhi at 8-30 p.m. on April 2. The subject of the talk will be "adult suffrage".

Cultivate The Bakti Cult

RAJAJI'S PLEA

KARAIKUDI, April 1 (P.T.I.): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari made a fervent appeal to the people today to cultivate the bakthi cult and dispossess themselves of the evils of discord and jealousy and contribute towards the progress of Tamil culture and well being of the country.

Mr. Rajagopalachari was presiding over the anniversary of the great classical Tamil poet, Kambar which was celebrated here today.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that just as the growth of a plant depended essentially not on its soil but on its assimilation of air and sunshine, similarly Ramayana and Mahabharatha were the two life-giving sources for the development of culture and bakthi. People should realise this truth and if they in Baratha Desa were to live a happy contented and sublime life the gospel was more important. The morals from several stories of Ramayana were the main strength for human life, he added.

While Valmiki in his kaviyam masterpiece inculcated the cult of vallour and characterised Rama as a hero, Kambar as well as Tulsidas in their way had stressed the cult of bhakthi.

Tightening Up Procurement

COMMITTEE SUBMITS INTERIM REPORT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Procurement Committee, set up by the Government of India to investigate into the existing methods and organisation of procurement of foodgrains in all the States and recommend measures for tightening up procurement, has already submitted a few days back, an interim report to the Government of India recommending modifications for tightening up of procurement of the rabi crop, whose season is just over, in the States of East Punjab, Patiala, U.P. Rajasthan and Madhyabharat one of the members of the Committee, now in Bombay, told the United Press of India today.

The food procurement programmes in the States of Bombay and Madras were the 'most intense' he added.

The Committee, which is expected to submit its final report to the Government of India in the first week of June 1950, has started its tour of the kharif regions, and has already visited Ahmedabad and Saurashtra.

PAYMENT OF MONEY-ORDERS BY CHEQUES

Delhi Notification

NEW DELHI, April 1 (UPI)—Money orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 100 and above will be paid by cheques, says a notification issued by the Postmaster-General, Delhi.

This will not only expedite the payment of money orders but also obviate the difficulty in regard to the limited amount which a postman can carry in cash.

From April 3, 1950, motor vans will be used in Delhi in the collection and delivery of postal parcels. This measure has been taken with a view to giving quicker service. Firms using the special receipt books will have their parcels collected from their premises by motor vans at a fixed hour daily.

Similarly, persons or firms receiving parcels and money orders in large number will have the same delivered to them at their premises.

No Grants To New Colleges

PAUCITY OF FUNDS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has decided to pay fixed block maintenance grants to non-Government Arts and Science colleges during the triennium commencing from 1949-50. These grants are fixed on the basis of the expenditure incurred by the colleges on payment of revised pay scales to their staff and other admissible expenditure

Some new colleges have since come into existence and have applied for grants from the Government. Owing to the limited funds at its disposal for the purpose, it may not be possible for the Government to pay any grants to new colleges for some years to come.

Half Holiday On April 6

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All Government offices in Greater Bombay will be closed at 1-30 p.m. on Thursday, April 6, in order to enable the members of the staff to take part in the celebrations in connection with the inauguration of Total Prohibition on that day.

MODEL CHILDREN ACT

Expert Committee Submits Draft

POONA, April 1 (PTI): The Experts Committee appointed last year at the Education Ministers Conference to frame a model children act has submitted its draft to India's Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. D. V. Kulkarni, Chief Inspector of Certified Schools in Bombay, and a member of the Committee stated today.

DR. MODAK CASTS VOTE IN RIVAL'S FAVOUR

Mr. S. K. Hande Elected President

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, April 1.

Mr. S. K. Hande, pleader, was elected as President of the Kalyan Borough Municipality for the year 1950-51 defeating his opponent, by a narrow majority of 2 votes, at a General Board meeting which was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday night. A large number of citizens also were present.

The election of the president has surprised several spectators. The majarity party had put up Mr. Hande while the opposition party put up Dr B. K. Modak with his consent, it is learnt. At the time of voting Dr. Modak cast his own vote to his opponent. Mr. Hande secured 14 votes and Dr. Modak 12 votes Had the doctor not cast his own vote in favour of his rival, and with the help of the another vote he would have won easily. Immediately after the announcement of the president's election the opposition party numbering eight walked away out of the meeting with the cries of 'shame'.

Then the remaining office-bearers for the year 1950-51 were elected. Mrs. Manoramabai Shirke was elected as Vice-President

The following five sub-committees elected.

Standing Committee with Mr. K. L. Bhide as its Chairman.

Sanitary Committee with Mr K. B. Bhalerao as its Chairman.

Water and Drainage Committee with Dr. B. K. Modak as its Chairman.

Dispensary Committee with Mr D. T. Magar as its Chairman.

Schools Committee with Mr G. D. Pawar as its Chairman

From the previous majority party four members broke away and it was witnessed in the meeting that all the four had opposed the majority party in all the elections of office-bearers. The members who broke away from the majority party will it is understood join the opposition. The members of the opposition party have severely criticised the action of Dr. B. K. Modak in casting his own vote to his opponent

DOCKYARD TRAINING SCHOOL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A school to train apprentices in various aspects of dockyard work has just completed its first year. The school was started in Bombay with the object of raising the educational and technical standard of the civilian personnel of the Indian naval dockyard in anticipating of ship-building activities. But those who are trained there will also be qualified to take their places in the expanding industries of India on release from the dockyard.

Boys between 16 and 19 who have passed matriculation standard are selected annually on the basis of competitive examination held in June every year. They obtain training both theoretical and practical, for five years in marine engineering, electrical engineering, naval architecture, etc. All apprentices undertake to remain in the dockyard if required to do so, for a period of eight years after the completion of training. They receive stipends during training which cover board and lodging charges, leaving a small surplus.

Warning Against Dealings In Lottery Tickets

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There have been some instances of unlawful entry into the State of Bombay of the tickets of lotteries promoted outside the State Under the Bombay Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Act, 1948, all lotteries other than licensed entertainment and licensed private lotteries are unlawful. The public are warned that action will bbe taken against any one found selling or purchasing tickets of such lotteries.

DARBHANGA BUILDING FIRE INQUIRY

CALCUTTA, April 1 (P.T.I.): The Calcutta University has, it is learnt, appointed a committee to enquire into a report on the incident of fire in the Darbhanga Buildings of the University on the night of March 14 last, when some records and documents in the audit and accounts rooms were destroyed. The Committee starts work on April 3, with the Vice-Chancellor as its chairman.

Cambridge Row To Victory For Fourth Year Running

Three And Half Lengths Separate Oxford

LONDON, April 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Cambridge leading almost throughout won the University Boat race rowed from Putney to Mortlake today for the fourth successive year beating Oxford by 3-1/2 lengths.

Apart from the first few strokes when Oxford were in front Cambridge always led their rivals and covered the 4-1/4 mile course in 20 minutes 15 seconds — a slow time but there was a stiffish breeze and a good deal of rough water to be encountered.

It was the 96th race between the two Universities and Cambridge have now won 52 to Oxfords 43 with one deadheat.

It was sunny and clear at Putney early today for the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, the greatest free sporting spectacle of the year.

There was a gusty southeasterly breeze which, if it stayed, would tend to help the crews for the first half of the race. Local boatsmen said if the wind persisted the water might be pretty choppy in the closing stages after Hammersmith.

Schoolboys and watermen were first to be seen on the two path. Swans were preening themselves in the sun by the edge of the River Thames.

Soon after 8 a.m. G.M.T. (1-30 p.m. I.S.T.) the Rosette sellers, dark blue for Oxford and light blue for Cambridge, were taking up their places

As the morning wore on the crowds began to get thicker. Though the race was not to be started until 12-30 p.m. G.M.T. (6 p.m. I.S.T.) enthusiasts were determined to get a good position to watch the battle of the blues

The rival coxes, Hinchcliffe of Oxford and Armstromg Jones of Cambridge, were expected to go over the course about 10-30 a.m. G.M.T.

Cambridge were warm favourities to repeat their victory of last year.

As the two crews reached Putney, the starting point of the race, at about 10 a.m. (3-30 p.m. I.S.T.), the weather became overcast with a threat of rain. The wind was still fairly high to the pleasure of Oxford and their supporters. For the roughter the conditions the better chance the Dark Blues were said to have.

Oxford reached the boathouse first in a coach. A few minutes later the Cambridge eight swept up majestically in three Rolls Royce cars garlanded with light blue ribbons.

Soon after they arrived, the Oxford crew took their boat out and spent ten minutes lossening up. As soon as they had returned, out went Cambridge for their loosening up.

Cambridge had a practice start and rowed quickly for about 150 yards from the starting point. and then rowed round back to the Boathouse.

Local watermen who have seen the race for many years said Cambridge were a "cert". The toss up for the sides took place at 11-30 a.m. after the two coxes had gone over the course.

The crowds continued to gather but indications at 11 a.m. were that they were not likely to be as large as in the last year or two.

Oxford won the toss for stations and chose the Surrey side. Some experts thought Oxford would prefer the Middlesex station if their president called correctly.

Oxford's president was evidently banking on his crew getting a quick start and getting sufficiently far ahead by the half way mark to take their opponents' water.

Christopher Davidge of Oxford, unable to stroke his crew owing to illness, tossed the coin and his naval president MacLeod called wrongly.

Thus the first round went to the "underdogs". Experts said the light blues wanted to win the toss to take the Surrey water which was said to suit them much better. Some thought Davidge might have taken the Surrey station to prevent Cambridge getting it.

The wind was fresh as the crews embarked Oxford first. With the Swreey station they were the more sheltered at the start.

It was now cloudy and the water popply, with a stiffish westerly breeze. The tide was not very strong.

Oxford were slightly ahead after the first few strokes. Cambridge, however, were soon up level with their rivals and then had a few feet advantage. Oxford were rowing 38 over the first minute and Cambridge 36.

After three-quarters of a mile, crews were practically level with Oxford, perhaps a few feet in front. Oxford were rowing well better than Cambridge in this rough water.

Then it was Cambridge's turn to get slightly ahead but there was nothing in it yet.

At the mile post Cambridge led by about a quarter of length in four minutes sixteen seconds, some way behind the record. Both crews were rowing 32.

At Hammersmith Bridge after going about a mile and five-eighth, Cambridge shot under the middle arch about one length ahead of their rivals. Cambridge's time was 7 minutes 39 seconds

After going halfway Oxford picked up a little and were now only halflength behind the leaders. Both crews were rowing close to each other and blades almost touched.

Both were stroking just under 32.

As crwes reached the three mile mark, Cambridge were a good length in front. Here they met smoother water and the Cambridge crew began to make headway.

As they went along Duke's Meadows with less than a mile to go, Oxford tried a spurt but could make little impression upon the light blues.

Cambridge, putting in a few extra "tens" went further ahead as they neared Barnes bridge which they reached in 16 minutes 41 seconds. Here they had a lead of some three lengths.

Oxford were sticking grimly to their task, though now in a hopeless position.

The Cambridge eight, rowing strengly, won by about fourlengths.

The official distance was three and half lengths and time for winners 20 minutes 15 seconds.

The warm favourites for the race finished quite fresh but the men from Oxford were plainly distressed. Their stroke Cavenagh was in a state of collapse as his shell went past the winning post. Oxford won the toss for Stations at the start and took the sheltered Surrey Station but they were never able to get level with their rivals after the first few strokes.

Everyone agreed that Oxford had done well to hold the stronger and more experienced Cambridge Crew as they did. They made the favourites row from the start to finish without any chance of an easy win.

Both Crews stroked around thirty-two throughout the race a very high rate considering the prevailing conditions; from the halfway there was very little in it though Cambridge did not allow their rivals to get nearer than half a length. Indeed, it was not until the last mile that the Light Blues gained a commanding lead of two lengths which they held to the finish. Their experience and strength then told as the experts had predicted and they raced past the finishing post comfortable winners.

Cambridge twenty-five year old stroke John Crick said that the water was bad and choppy all way. "We seemed to settle down all right after the first minute and then it was plain sailing" he said. "Possibly in calmer water we would have made our lead a lot more. The new boat was excellent."

Cambridge Cox said conditions in parts were rough and awful. It was very hard to steer and the boat swung quite a bit.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Bombay Gymkhana

4-20 p.m. Goan Sports 'A' vs Bhimraj S.C. (replay Aga Khan Cup)

5-30 p.m. BB & CI 'A' vs Young Sports 'A' (Aga Khan Cup)

Cooperage

5-40 p.m. City 'A' vs Grey's 'B' (Hayes Cup semi-final).

BILLIARDS

Islam Gymhkana

6 p.m. Mansur Tybjee vs A. S. Fezi.

SELVARAJ ENTERS FINAL

Western India Billiards

BOMBAY, Saturday.

T. A. Selvaraj entered the final of the Western India Billiards Tournament this evening when he accounted for Percy Edwards by scoring 1263 points against his opponents 956.

Edwards was rather unfortunate at the second period but otherwise he was enjoying a fine lead. The score at half time being 557 for Edwards and 517 for Selvaraj.

But the breather brought new life into the game and Selvaraj was in irresistible form making very few mistakes. He now passed the score and went into a small but safe lead and lasted out winner. He recorded a good break of 114.

Selvaraj's score consisted of breaks of 37, 30, 74, 31, 62, 114, and 58 while Edwards made breaks of 84, 35, 74.

GRAZIANO HELD TO A DRAW BY JANEIRO

NEW YORK, April 1, (PTI): Tony Janiro, three to one against in the betting, held former middleweight champion Rocky Graziano to a draw over ten rounds at Madison Square Garden here.

Janiro won most of the early rounds but tired in the sixth Graziano scored well in the rest of the contest but could not land a knockout.

Janiro scaled 152-3/4 pounds and Graziano 159-3/4.

Grey's 'B' Win At Long Last

HAYES CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Extra time in the fourth replay of the quarter-final of the Hayes Cup Hockey Tournament for Women decided a very dull and tedious encounter between Lusis 'B' and Grey's 'B' when the latter triumphed by the odd goal in three, this evening at the Cooperage.

The Lusis were the first to score through Jessie D'Souza, but, Andrey Leatt-Hayther equalized and then the remaining period of play found a draw once more but extra time was called for and Juerasie D'Costa scored the winning goal.

'DULEEP' AND PATAUDI HONOURED BY M.C.C.

LONDON, April 1.

K. S. Duleepsinhji, Indian High Commissioner to Australia and the Nawab of Pataudi shortly will receive a Tie which only 142 other men are entitled to wear.

This week the M.C.C. despatched one of these new Ties to every living cricketer who has represented England in a Home Test Match.

The pattern of the Tie, designed specially at the order of the Board of Control, consists of a miniature crown and three lions in silver traced on a navy blue background. The oldest recipient is Walter Mead, former Essex bowler who was 81 last week and the youngest is Brian Close of Yorkshire who made his Test debut last Season when 18.

Goans And Bhimraj In A Drawn Game

TEAMS SHARE TWO GOALS IN AGA KHAN HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Drab and lifeless hockey was witnessed this evening in the drawn match between Goan Sports 'A' and Bhimraj S. C. in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament both sides scored once in the second half of play at the Bombay Gymkhana Ground. The match will be played tomorrow at 4-20 p.m.

The Goan Sports, a Senior division side performed very poorly against the junior side who gave a far better display than them. The game was marred by questionable tactics employed by the rival sets of players who taking advantage of the poor umpiring of both J. Nunes and C. X. Godinho carried on unpertubed till the very end without the least interference from them. In fact they tolerated these dangerous methods to such an extent that it was not surprising to find the players continuing to use them with impunity to bring to a stop any player who was likely to prove dangerous near the circle. Furthermore they displayed poor knowledge of the rules of the game and were prone to overlook serious offences

The Goan Sports failed to play up to the standard expected of a Senior Division side and it was their junior rivals who combined and moved with far more method. J. D'Souza and G. D'Costa their deep defenders were quite defendable and often came to the rescue of their side. In the intermediate line pivot Remmie and left half C. Pereira worked tirelessly to keep the opposing forwards in check as well as to support the forwards. In the attack N. Rodrigues and J. Carvalho were the only ones to impress. The latter sending across a number of capital centres which however went abegging. Bhimraj were best served by lank defender Stokes who time and again brought to a halt a concerted raid by the Goan forwards. Centre half R. More was a tireless worker, being of immense help to both attack and defence though he spoilt his performance by repeatedly fouling an opponent which however went unheeded by the umpires. N. Masquitta, L. V. Tambe and G. Jadhava were the pick of the forwards.

Play was fairly even in the first period with the rival defenders holding over the attackers and the rival goalkeepers were hardly tested at all. The teams changed end with a blank scoreboard and in the fifteenth minute of the second half Goan Sports went into the lead when inside right N. Rodrigues picked up a through pass from E. Correa and beat the rival custodian from close in. This lead however was short lived for Bhimraj immediately went into the attack and equalised when L. V. Tambe turned a pass from N. Masquitta to the boards. A few minutes before the end G. Jadhav had a glorious chance of scoring from a centre by N. Misquitta but shot over the cross-bar and at the same time umpire J. Nunes penalised him for stick.

Full time found the game undecided and the usual ten minutes extra time was ordered but to no purpose though Goan Sports had one grand chance of scoring in the first half of the extra time when N. Rodrigues threw away a positive sitter he had the opposing goalkeeper at his mercy but he shot feebly from close in which the custodian saved and cleared to avert any further danger.

The teams were as follows:—

GOAN SPORTS 'A': R. Antoo; J. D'Souza and G. D'Costa; D. Pereira, Remmie and C. Pereira; E. Correa, N. Rodrigues, B. Fernandes, C. D'Souza and J. Carvalho.

BHIMRAJ S.C.: Khaja Hussein; B. A. Stokes and P. B. Vaidya; D. K. Jadhav, R. More and M. Dalvi; N. Misquitta, L. V. Tambe, S. D. Tambe, G. Jadhav and B. M. Chavan.

UMPIRES: J. Nunes and C. X. Godinho.

PURSHOTTAM SHIELD FINAL

Naik's Merry Maharashtrians Score 169 For 5 Wkts.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Naik's Merry Maharashtrians Cricket Club batting first in the fight to-a-finish Final of the Purushottam Hindu Shield Cricket Championship scored 169 for loss of 5 wickets against The Fort Vijay Cricket Club—the Holders—on the first day on the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Ground at the Kennedy Sea-face.

On winning the toss Naik's Merry Maharashtrians C.C. opened their first innings through R.R. Chandorker and A.S. Balgie. For Fort Vijay Cricket Club H. G. Kapadia opened the attack from the Wilson College Gymkhana End to R.R. Chandorkar who dispatched the second ball to extra-cover boundary for a four. But H. G. Kapadia had his revenge soon: for wth his fifth delivery he rapped the pads of Chandorkar and the leg before wicket appeal was upheld by the umpire—Richards. Thus the first wicket fell at 4. (4-1-4).

At the fall of first wicket Y. N. Gokhale joined A. S. Balgie at the crease. Y. N. Gokhale opend his account with a three run stroke of K.C. Mashruwalla's last ball of his first over at the other end. Gakhale was more enterprising than his partner. In trying to turn Kapadia to leg for four he missed the ball completely and pulled his thigh muscle and a runner was given to him.

Both the batsmen playing cautious cricket nd hitting the right balls took the score to 28, when Vijay Merchant rang his third change by bringing R. M. Desai for N. D. Vad at the Islam Gymkhana end and Desai met with an immediate success: for he clean bowled Y N. Gokhale with his second ball of his first over. Merry Maharashtrians lost their second wicket at 28 (28-2-17).) The outgoing batsman Gokhale had made 17 runs.

M. R. Rege the Test player went in to bat and joined A. S. Balgie, but his partner Balgie did not stay long; for in hooking slow pitched ball from R. M. Desai, he gave a hot catch to his brother S.S. Balgie who brilliantly held it at silly mid-on position. Three wickets down for only 37 runs on the board was really a disastrous start for Merry Maharashtrians.

S. W. Sohoni another Test player and the Captain of Merry Maharashtrians joined M.R. Rege and these two batsmen playing very cautious cricket gradually increased their side total.

Sohoni was rather shaky in beginning but he stayed on the wicket to raise his sides total in partnership with Rege. At 67 Sohoni was completely beaten by R.M. Desai and it was good for Merry Maharashtrians that Sohoni had not lifted his leg otherwise he would have been out; for S.P. Shah the wicket-keeper had already wiped off the bails. Again Desai beat Sohoni once more but without luck as the ball also missed the ba

Rege and Sohoni in betwween them took the score to 88 at Tea interval when Rege and Sohoni both were batting with 39 and 20 respectively.

Resuming ater Tea Sohoni and Rege both became a little enterprizing and the score started moving a little faster. Rege and Sohoni took some ristky singles and for this they had to pay a penalty but as luck they had Rege was saved from being run-out when Bhatia in a hurry to run him out threw a wide throw when Rege was yards out from the crease. This happened at 9:

Rege and Sohoni added 102 runs for the fourth wicket when Sohoni in trying to hook Balgie to leg completely missed and he was bowled with a huge leg break. This wicket fell at 139 (139-4-45). The outgoing batsman had made 45 good runs when his side required them very badly.

R. Rege was joined by M. C. Datar who saw his partner Rege going out at total 146. Rege was similarly out as Sohoni. He too in attempting to hook Balgie completely missed the ball and was bowled. The decision had to be sought from the umpire for Rege's wicket as Rege thought he was not out and more over umpire Naik was unable to judge the ball, the other umpire—Richards was consulted and Richards gave Rege out as he had similarly given Sohoni out previously.

M.C. Datar was joined by Y.B. Palwankar and both these batsmen remained not out at the end of today's play with 15 and 12 runs respectively. Merry Maharashtrians were 169 runs for loss of their 5 wickets at the end of first day's play in the fight-to-a-finish Final of the Purushottam Hindu Shield Cricket Tournament which commenced today on the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Ground at the Kennedy Sea-face.

The match will be continued to-morrow starting at 10-30 a.m.

Both the teams are as under;

Fort Vijay Cricket Club:—Vijay Merchant (Captain), S. P. Shah, S. S. Balgie, G. R. Shrikhande, K. M. Bhatia, H. G. Kapadia, T. K. Kothari, K. C. Mashruwalla, N. D. Ved, R. M. Desai and R. G. Asher.

Naik's Merry Maharashtrians C. C.:—S. W. Sohoni (Captain), R. R. Chandarkar, A. S. Baljie, Y. N. Gokhale, M. R. Rege, M C. Datar, S. G. Shinde, Y. B. Palwankar, K. B. Palwankar, S. D. Dhanwade, and K. Naik.

The complete score is given as under;

Naik's Merry Maharashtrians C. C. (1st Innings):—R. R. Chandarkar l.b.w. H. G. Kapadia 4, A. S. Balgie c S. S. Baljie b R. M. Desai 6, Y. N. Gokhale b R. M. Desai 17, M. R. Rege b S. S. Balgie 66, S. W. Sohoni b S. S. Baljie 45, M. C. Datar batting 15, Y. B. Palwankar batting 12, Extras 4. TOTAL 169 for loss of 5 wkts.

Fall of wickets:—1/4; 2/28; 3/37; 4/139 and 5/146.

Bowling Analysis:—H. G. Kapadia 4-0-15-1; K. C. Mashruwalla 6-0-19-0; N. D. Ved 8-1-20-0; K. M. Bhatia 10-1-36-0; R. M. Desai 9-1-22-2; S. S. Balgie 11.5-1-46-2; G. R. Shrikhande 3-0-6-0.

Documentary Unit of India held a "MEET THE STARS" Party when PAUL ZILS entertained film personalities and friends on the roof garden of the Ritz Hotel.

Photograph shows, seated, left to right:
Durga Khote, Yashodhra Kathju and Nalini Jaywant.
Standing, left to right are:
Shyam, Mr. Minoo Masani, author of "Our India", Prem Nath, and others.

INAUGURATION OF PROHIBITION WEEK

Crowded Programme For The President

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A two-day crowded programme awaits the President of the Indian Republic, Dr. Rajendra Prasad when he arrives in Bombay to inaugurate the Prohibition Week.

The President, who will arrive at the Santacruz aerodrome at 11-30 a.m. on April 5, will pay visits to the Indian Navy ships 'Delhi' and 'Rana' the same day. He will also visit the Prohibition Propaganda Exhibition at 'Chetana'. At 6 p.m. the City Municipality will present a civic address to the President at Shri Ferozeshah Mehta Gardens. At night, he will attend the exhibition of the film 'Rajadnya' at Government House.

On the morning of April 6. Dr. Prasad will pay a visit to the Krishnagiri Upavan, at Borivli, and open the Mahatma Gandhi Smriti Mandir there. At the entrance of the Upvana, he will inspect a rally of the Balkanji-Bari. The President will also visit Kanneri Caves.

On his way to Krishnagiri Upavan, Dr. Prasad will pay a visit to the Kora Gramodyoga Kendra at Shimpvali.

In the afternoon, the President will pay visits to the Children's Home at Chembur and the New Ayurvedic Hospital at Sion. At 6 p.m., he will proceed to the Chowpatty to inaugurate the Prohibition Week at a public meeting there.

On the morning of April 7, prior to leaving for Delhi, the President will open the Air Wing of the Home Guards at the Juhu airfield.

BIGGEST AIR RAID ON GUERILLAS

Handgrenade Injures 13 In Kuala Lumpur Park

SINGAPORE, April 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter): British 'Lincoln' bombers, 'Brigands', 'Dakotas', Spitfires' and 'Tempests' made a three-hour attack on guerillas in a jungle area, near Tangek, Johore.

It was the Royal Air Forces heaviest air raid.

Thirteen people were injured when terrorists threw a hand grenda into a Kuala Lumpur amusement park tonight.

EIGHT WOMEN RAID MALAYAN ESTATE

SINGAPORE, April 1. (PTI-Reuter): Eight women, four of them Malays and four Chinese, were among 50 terrorists who attacked a European—owned estate in the Muar area of Malaya.

They burned down a warehouse and a labour barracks in the raid yesterday.

INDIA BEATS BRITAIN

Cotton Piece-Goods Trade With Malaya

SINGAPORE, April 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Lancashire cotton piece-goods coming into the Malaya are deteriorating in quality, states the annual trade review of Singapore Chamber of Commerce for 1949.

It considered that Manchester might lose its trade unless it was prepared to meet the requirements of Malayan importers and bring down prices as well as shortening time taken for deliveries.

Imports of textiles from Japan and India into Malaya had been considerable.

"In fact India for yardage has ousted the United States as Malaya's leading supplier", it was added.

Imports from the United States dropped last year because of tightening-up non-dollar expenditure.

LIVED LIFE OF KARMA YOGI

Tributes To Late Hariprasad Desai

AHMEDABAD, April 1 (PTI): Mr. G.V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Indian Parliament, in a message said that the late Dr. Hariprasad Desai, Congress M.L.A., "lived as a Karma yogi" while Mr. Balvantrai Mehta, Deputy Prime Minister of Saurashtra stated that Gujarat had lost 'a trusted servant and ahmedabad a foremost citizen".

A procession attended by prominent citizens was taken out in the morning in memory of the late doctor

TOLL OF SMALLPOX IN GLASGOW

GLASGOW, April 1 (P T I-Reuter): Glasgow's smallpox outbreak claimed its first death today—a woman doctor who had been in contact with an infected person.

Doctors were taking all precautions to prevent further spread of the outbreak, direct cause of which was an infected Anglo-Indian passenger in the 15,555-ton British Lines 'Chitral'.

Of twenty cases in hospital six—all of them women—were reported today to be "critically ill".

BIG SURPLUS FOR BRITAIN

LONDON, March 31, (PTI-Reuter): Britain had a surplus of £597,461,907 at the close of the financial year tonight—nearly £100,000,000 more than Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Stafford Cripps expected

The real or "overall" surplus, after deduction of loans, interest payments and war damage claims, amounted to £62,000,000—£48,000,000 above Sir Stafford Cripps' estimate.

Since last April when the financial year opened, ordinary revenue totalled £3,924,030.898 and expenditure £3,356,-568,991.

INTERNATIONAL ARMED FORCE

Lie's Suggestion

LAKE SUCCESS, April 1 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, has suggested the creation of a small international armed force capable of quelling local "breaches of the peace."

He put forward the idea in an informal memorandum to members of the Security Council, saying the force would be an interim arrangement until the full scale establishment provided for in the Charter was set up.

Bihar Congress Expels 15 Members

PATNA, March 31 (PTI): Fifteen Congress men in Darbhanga have been expelled from the Congress by the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for anti-Congress activities during the Darbhanga District Board election last year, it is learnt.

Thirty six other Congress men have been warned against similar activities.

LIAQUAT ALI KHAN STRIKES OPTIMISTIC NOTE

Prakasam Will Not Budge

Sequel To Threat Of Disciplinary Action

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, April 1.

Despite the A.I.C.C. Secretary Mr. Shankarrao Deo's letter to him asking him to withdraw the resolution regarding the Constitution of a committee of Legislature to enquire into the charges against ministers and not to occupy a separate block in the Assembly with his fifteen followers and hinting at the possibility of disciplinary action if he persisted in this move, Mr. T. Prakasam, former Prime Minister of Madras, is evidently determined to proceed with his move, it is understood.

Mr. Prakasam has in answer to a press query asserted that there was no truth in the reports that he was withdrawing the resolution.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, who arrived here from Delhi today for the Andhra P.C.C. Executive's meeting, which has been convened to discuss the situation arising from the developments in Madras Ministerial politics, had a detailed discussion with Mr. Prakasam on the subject.

It is gathered that Prof. Ranga suggested to Mr. Prakasam not to press forward with move for constitution of an enquiry committee against the Three-Man Sub-Committee report.

Much depends on what Andhra Congress Committee decides about the matter.

PRAKASAM'S REPLY

In his reply to Mr. Deo, Mr Prakasam has challenged the Parliamentary Board's competence to sit in judgment over the matter, because "they have been doing their best to give protection to Ministers against whom charges have been pending." He has further stated that the right of any member of Legislature to table a resolution for enquiring into the Ministers' maladministration is not in the least affected by his being a member of the Congress Party, which is in power."

Mr. Prakasam concluded that "any attempt to trifle with the exercise of rights and privileges of Legislators by threats of disciplinary action, intimidation or pressure is a violation of constitutional rights, privileges and immunities".

It is expected that replies by other M.L.As belonging to the Prakasam Group will be in a similar strain.

Further developments are anxiously expected and it is stated that if the Congress Parliamentary Board decides on disciplinary action, Mr. Prakasam and his followers will carry on agitation in the country for their point of view.

JAI PRAKASH VISITS REFUGEE CAMP

CALCUTTA, April 1, (PTI): The Socialist leader Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan, accompanied by some West Bengal Socialist workers, today visited refugee camps at Ranaghat and Joynagar where thousands of refugees have now assembled from Eastern Pakistan. Mr. Jai Prakash spent several hours in these camps seeing the relief work carried on by Government and various non-official organisations.

KASHMIR'S BOLD STAND

Bakshi Gulam Mahommad, Deputy Prime Minister of Kashmir, addressing the press conference at Congress House on Saturday morning, declared. "We will resist partition even if it comes to an armed conflict."

ASHUTOSH LAHIRI ARRESTED

Mahasabha Leaders Externed From Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 1 (U.P.I.).

SHRI Ashutosh Lahiri, Hindu Mahasabha leader, was arrested to-night under section 3 (II) of the Preventive Detention Act of 1950. He arrived in New Delhi this evening from Calcutta in connection with the working committee meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha which met here this evening.

Italians Back In Somaliland

LONDON, April 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Transfer of the administration of Italian Somaliland from Britain to the Italian Government took place at Morgadishu this morning, the Foreign Office announced today.

A Foreign Office statement said: "The transfer to the Italian authorities of the administration of Italian Somaliland which took place this morning marks the close of almost 10 years of British administration of the territory."

BANGALORE, April 1 (U.P.I.): The Government of India have, in pursuance of their policy of financial integration, taken over the income tax administration of Mysore and Travancore-Cochin Union, with effect from today.

Mr. N. C. Choudhury has assumed combined charge as Income Tax Commissioner of Mysore-cum-Travancore-Cochin, with Headquarters at Bangalore.

EXTERNMENT ORDERS

NEW DELHI, April 1 (PTI): Dr. N. B. Khare, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, has been externed from Delhi and he is being taken to his home town of Nagpur.

Four other Mahasabha leaders Mr. V. G. Deshpande, Organising Secretary, Mahant Disvijayanath, General Secretary, Dr. D. S. Parchure and Mr. Gangadhar S. Dandawate have also been externed.

All of them are being taken to Nagpur excepting Mahant Disvijayanath who is being taken either to Lucknow or Gorakhpur.

Orders of externment were served on them late last night by the Delhi authorities under the East Punjab Public Safety Act as extended to Delhi province.

The meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha Working Committee was scheduled to meet here this morning under Dr. N B. Khare's presidentship.

FURTHER MEASURES EXPECTED

It is learnt that further measures restricting movement of other prominent Hindu Mahasabha leaders are contemplated

The Delhi administration had earlier served an order of externment on Mr. V. G. Deshpande, who came to Delhi on a week's permission from the District Magistrate. His petition challenging the validity of the externment order is now pending before the Supreme Court

Dr. Parachure, was externed ffrom Gwalior sometime ago.

Ban On Hindu Sabha News

NEW DELHI, April 1 (UPI)—The District Magistrate of Delhi has banned the publication of any news relating to the proceedings of, or resolutions passed by, the Working Committee and the General Council of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, the meeting of which is scheduled to commence here tomorrow.

ROYAL VISITOR OUT FOR A TEST

NAIROBI, April 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

THE Duke of Gloucester plans tomorrow to visit African quarters of Nairobi. Kenya's capital made a city by Royal Charter yesterday.

Observers here say this provides the real test whether Africans will respond to the call of the East African Trade Union Congress to boycott the Duke's visit and the celebrations attending Nairobi's "Civic Week".

So far the boycott appears to have had no special effect on the celebrations which began on Thursday. The Trade Union Congress, representing five of Kenya's 13 registered Trade Unions has a membership of 12,000.

The Kenya "Weekly News" today described the call for the boycott as "wicked piece of attempted mischief" and said it was high time Kenya was rid of the Indian General Secretary of the Congress, Makhan Singh, "and others like him".

Earlier the Kenya Government had claimed that the Congress was led not by Africans but by an Indian, who was a member of the Communist Party of India.

Out For Indo-Pak Peace And Fair Deal For Minorities

IS GOOD NEWS FROM ASSAM A HAPPY PRELUDE TO DELHI TALKS?

KARACHI, April 1 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Pakistan Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan told PTI-Reuter today that "the primary object of the forthcoming discussions between Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, and me is to find a speedy solution of the present communal problems in India and Pakistan".

But he added: Other questions relating to India-Pakistan relations are not excluded, and the talks will cover as wide a ground as is found feasible".

DECLINED WITH THANKS

NEW DELHI, April 1 (P.T.I.).

THE British Government's reported offer to despatch "a neutral elder statesman to smooth the difficulties between India and Pakistan and see them safely round the corner" has evoked no comment here, but according to informed quarters, it is extremely unlikely India would need the services of a British statesman at this juncture.

The United Kingdom Government's interest in the joint talks is well understood. It is believed that for sometime now the British Premier has been exerting his influence to bring about a settlement between India and Pakistan. While appreciating the standpoints of the two countries, the United Kingdom Government is believed to hold the view that to whatever extent either of the parties lose in the "bargain", the loss would be small compared to the continuing loss sustained by the present impasse and a possible worsening of this situation.

Elaborate security measures have been taken for the duration of the talks, and special permits will be required to visit the Government House where Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and his secretariat staff will be put up.

It is understood that it is the desire of both the governments to conduct the talks informally and strictly in secret, until such time as something concrete emerges out of the discussions.

The disturbing potentialities of the situation, even though disorders are generally on the wane, are well recognised. The joint talks, it is stated, are but a sincere and earnest effort to prevent recrudescence of trouble, to repair as far as possible the damage done and to infuse a sense of security and confidence in the minorities by the adoption of some positive measures directed at affording them equal opportunities and status with the majority.

THE NEXT STEP

According to observers here, the situation arising out of the exodus from East Pakistan and the subsequent developments undoubtedly present a seemingly insurmountable problem, but the position, however, is not without a silver lining. Correspondence between the two Prime Ministers in the past and their public declarations have sufficiently given expression to identity of views, in so far as the present emergency atleast is concerned. That exodus should stop, normal conditions should be restored and that the minorities in both the countries should be helped to live in peace as has been the proclaimed objective of either country.

The next step would be, it is emphasised, to devise a machinery which would secure and implement the decisions arrived at. Whether it should be a joint machinery and what its composition, scope and functions should be will have to be worked out in the course of the discussions between the two Prime Ministers.

SCOPE OF TALKS

It is not, however, clear whether the talks will be confined to the immediate Bengal problem or whether they would also touch upon the wider ques-

(Continued on Page 19)

Liaquat Ali Khan who will leave here by air tomorrow morning for talks with the Indian Prime Minister in Delhi made the statement in a written answer to a question by PTI-Reuter Correspondent asking the Prime Minister "if he intends to confine his discussions to finding a speedy solution to communal problems in India and Pakistan or if he proposes to discuss the possibility of resolving all major disputes between the two countries on the lines of the concrete and precise suggestions which he made in the Pakistan Parliament on January 17, 1950."

In a Karachi radio broadcast today, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan expressed the hope that his forthcoming visit to Delhi would remove all misunderstandings between India and Pakistan and bring peace between the two countres.

He said he was going to Delhi tomorrow to discuss the two countries' minority problems with Pandit Nehru.

They would attempt to remove causes of the minority strife and to settle issues responsible for existing Indo-Pakistan tension.

The Prime Minister assured the people of Pakistan that it was after careful deliberation that he had decided to make the trip.

He was convinced that it was the right thing to do.

In conclusion, the Prime Minister asked every Pakistani to pray for the success of the conference, so that the minorities in both countries may live a peaceful and honourable life, and so that relations between Pakistan and India are so improved that they become real friends by understanding each other.

No Decontrol Of Textiles

NEW DELHI, April 1 (U.P.I.): It is authoritatively learnt in New Delhi that reports published in certain papers to the effect that the Government of India are considering the proposals to withdraw control on cotton textiles is without any foundation whatsoever. It is understood that in the opinion of the Government of India, withdrawal of control on cotton textiles cannot be considered at this stage.

Sambasivam Not Yet Free

KUALA LAMPUR, April 1 (PTI-Reuter): Many Federal authorities said today they had not yet taken action for the release of Indian Trade Unionist Sambasivam, who was freed by the British Privy Council on Thursday from a death sentence imposed in Malaya. The authorities said they were awaiting a full official report of the decision.

Sambasivam was sentenced under Emergency Regulations for carrying a weapon without a licence.

STAGE SET FOR TALKS

NEW DELHI, April 1 (UPI): The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan is arriving tomorrow at Palam Air port at 11-30 a.m., it was learnt here today. He will be received at the airport by the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru personally, besides other officials of the Government of India.

Mr. Mohmed Ismail, the Pakistan High Commissioner in India will also be present at the air port.

During his stay in Delhi, the Pakistan Prime Minister will be a state guest and would stay at the Government House.

The meeting between the two Prime Ministers is also expected to take place at the Government House.

HIGH LEVEL TALKS

Details about the Pakistan Prime Minister's programme in Delhi or of the procedure of the talks are not available.

It is however presumed that these will be decided after the two Prime Ministers meet tomorrow afternoon.

While the main subject for discussion will undoubtedly be the situation in Bengal, and the position of the minorities in the two countries, the scope, however, according to observers here, may well be extended to cover the wider issues also relating to Indo-Pakistan relations. It is emphasised that no solution of the Bengal problem could be found in isolation without going into the root causes of the conflict which are responsible for poisoning the relations between the two countries. At any rate, it is pointed out that the two Prime Ministers would certainly take the opportunity of having a free and frank discussion on all these issues in an effort to evolve a lasting settlement, if possible.

At the initial stage, the talks are likely to be confined to the Prime Ministers themselves, but subsequently at least two other Cabinet Ministers, the Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Patel and Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar who generally deals with the matters relating to Indo-Pakistan relations, are also expected to be associated.

The Indian High Commissioner in Karachi Dr. Sita Ram arrived here last night, while the Pakistan High Commissioner Mr. Mohmed Ismail has also returned from his recent tour in Assam. Both of them are likely to participate in the talks at some stage or the other.

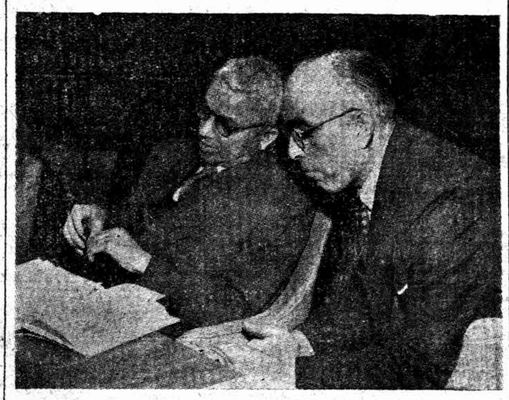
CABINET CONFABULATIONS

Meanwhile continuous high-level discussions have taken place during the last few days, presumably to crystalise the views of the Government of India before the talks commence tomorrow.

The Prime Minister has had several meetings with his colleagues in the Cabinet, not only about the issues to be raised during the talks, but also to decide on the line of approach to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution. He also had a long talk with the West Bengal premier. Dr. B. C. Roy, who was specially summoned to Delhi for the purpose. The West Ben-

(Continued on Page 19)

ISSUE IN SECURITY COUNCIL



Mr. B. N. Rau, India's permanent representative at the U.N.O., (left), and Sheikh Mahomed Abullah, Kashmir's Prime Minister, during Security Council meeting.

CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH WITHOUT INCIDENTS

Assam–Bengal Agreement For Better Border Relations

CALCUTTA, April 1 (PTI):

THE over-all situation in West Bengal, including Calcutta city, Howrah town and rural areas, remained quiet today. No incident was reported from anywhere.

The civil administration in Howrah is functioning as usual, and law courts, post-offices, bazars and transport services are also functioning normally.

Apart from the night curfew, there remain no other restrictions on the normal activities of the people.

A West Bengal Government press note stated today that some refugees from the rural areas of Howrah arrived in the town in trains provided with armed escorts, and they were being looked after by Government relief organisations.

SPECIAL TRAIN CANCELLED

A special train was arranged to leave tonight with Muslim refugees wishing to go to eastern Pakistan, but, according to the press note, no more than three hundred persons came forward to avail themselves of this facility and the special train had therefore to be cancelled. Accommodation was, however, provided for these passengers in normal trains from Sealdah, in which armed escorts were provided.

The press note added "there was a border incident on Friday near Jaynagar (on the Indo-Pakistan border, about fifty miles from Calcutta) where the Pakistan police fired on a group of medical volunteers who had gone to attend to some refugees at a place very near but well within the Indian side of the border. This resulted in one Doctor receiving a bullet wound. Additional police forces have been rushed to the spot and the District Magistrate has also visited the place today."

The hartal announced for today received no support from the public anywhere in the city.—P.T.I. and U.P.I.

IMPROVING BORDER RELATIONS

SHILLONG, April 1 (PTI): The Assam Government has issued the following press communique:—

Governments of East Bengal and Assam have been in consultation over the question of improving border relations between the province of East Bengal and the State of Assam, which latterly, had shown regrettable tendency to deteriorate, and to this end, both the Governments have agreed upon the following measures:—

1. Both Governments shall on April 5, 1950, simultaneously release all servants of the other Government whom they at present hold in custody in connection with the alleged border incidents or trespasses across the border line.

2. Both Governments shall issue strict instructions to their subordinate officers, that in future, special care is to be taken to ensure that border line is meticulously respected.

3. Any incident particularly if it involves arrest of servants of either Government which may take place in future on East Bengal-Assam border shall be immediately inquired into by two district officers concerned jointly, in accordance with provisions of the Inter-Dominion Agreement, 1948.

Jordan Supports Arab League Resolution

AMMAN, April 1 (PTI): Jordan has decided to support the Arab League resolution to expel any member negotiating a separate peace with Israel. King Abdullah's Cabinet today approved the text of the resolution.

Poona 'Varsity Court

Issue Of Inclusion Of Dangs District

POONA, April 1 (U.P.I.): The court of the Poona University at its meeting today adopted resolutions requesting the Government of Bombay to amend schedule two of the Poona University Act, so as to include the districts of North Satara, South Satara, Kolhapur and Dangs, and deciding to make representation to the Government for more grants to colleges and the university, so that the present increase in fees may be given up.

Prof. D. D. D. Wadekar, while moving the resolution on the inclusion of the districts of North and South Satara, Kolhapur and Dangs districts in the university area, disclosed that the executive council of the university had already approved the resolution, and a reference had been made to the Government in the matter. The Government, he added, had however, informed the University, that while they favoured the inclusion of south and north Satara, and Kolhapur districts in the Poona University area, they were not prepared to include the Dangs District on grounds of its backwardness.

Prof. Wadekar felt that if the Dangs District was included in the university area, arrangements for more educational facilities in that district could be made and its backwardness removed.

The court adopted the resolution and directed Mr. R. B. Ghorpade, M.L.A., Prof. D. D. Wadekar and Mahamahopadyhaya D. V. Potdar to guide the university in its negotiations with the Government in this respect.

By the second resolution, the court decided to "make strong representation to the Government for adequate grants to colleges and the university, so that the present rise in fees may not be found necessary".

Lattimore Hits Out At McCarthy

NEW YORK, April 1 (PTI-Reuter)—Mr. Owen Lattimore, State Department official accused by Senator Joseph McCarthy (Republican, Wisconsin) of being the Chief Communist Spy in America, arrived here by air today from London.

His first action was to call Senator McCarthy "a base and miserable creature."

Mr. Lattimore, who has been on a United Nations Mission to Afghanistan, told reporters who swarmed about him on the airfield that he felt "unutterable contempt" for Senator McCarthy". He said he would have a press conference later.

He is due to appear before a Senate Committee next week to answer Senator McCarthy's charges.

CURFEW: In view of the peaceful situation, the District Magistrate Meerut has relaxed curfew in certain parts of the city.

Washing 'Starry Linen' In Punjab Assembly

SIMLA, April 1 (P.T.I.).

ALLEGATIONS that astrological considerations weigh with the Government in deciding Punjab Assembly sittings resulted in sharp exchanges between the Chief Minister, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava and Mr. Bhimsen Sachar, former Premier in the Punjab Assembly today.

The occasion for the "wordy duel" was provided by Dr. Bhargava's motion to "terminate the session" after today's sitting.

Mr. Sachar charged the Government with "throttling democracy" by pointing out that the house was being adjourned 'sine die' without disposing the pending heavy agenda and without giving adequate time to members to ventilate public grievances. The house, he said, was a forum to educate public opinion.

Mr. Sachar alleged that astrological considerations weighed with the Government in fixing sittings of the house and told the house that he had been an eye witness yesterday to the fact that a police guard had been provided to a certain astrologer occupying a quarter in Simla.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, repudiating the allegations, said that the astrologer was not living in his house and that Government's actions were guided by political considerations

He charged Mr. Sachar "with doing propaganda against the Congress Party" and said that it was Mr. Sachar who had sought advice of the astrologer.

The motion to terminate the session was passed by fifty-four votes to four.

BOMBAY RACES

Solitary Pool Ticket Fetches Rs.1,26,814-8-0

PUNTERS FARE DISASTROUSLY AGAIN

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SHOCKS and surprises were in store for the moderate crowds present at the penultimate day's race meeting decided at Mahaluxmi this afternoon.

Least fancied Mumtaz Mahal II recorded a facile win in the third division of the Calcutta Plate which happened to be the first leg of the pool event and with easy victory for the 30 to 1 Cocktop in the second leg nine tickets only were left for the third and last leg. A syndicate formed by six of the ticket-holders nominated winner Montfort and the solitary ticket fetched Rs. 1 26 814-8-0

Yakin was the medium of a big gamble in the opening event and the armies of punters behind him were fortunate as he was awarded a short-head verdict by the Judge. Runner-up Moonlight and Shadows led from the flag-fall and looked like having withstood the late charge of the favourite narrowly. The photo-finish was requisitioned but as the camera failed to operate, the Judge awarded his decision.

The camera was put into use again in the second event and short-heads separated the first three in the frame. Gallant Man, the close third was out on his own for four furlongs but below the distance Gold Spa and Sajan closed up and the second-named asserted superiority in a thrilling finish.

Heavily supported Your Majesty and Spring Chicken ran out of picture and were not at all concerned in the struggle in the Lumley Gold Cup, the day's feature. Cocktop who had performed miserably in a couple of his previous attempts scored like a champion with a devastating effort.

The following are the results—

THE ACUMEN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Ayub Samarchi's YAKIN 8-12 Kheemsingh 1
The Raja of Akalkot's MOONLIGHT & SHADOWS 8-12 R. Bhosle 2
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's PET HAND 8-12 Amir A. 3
Mr. S. A. Poonawalla's AEREX 8-12 Jagdesh 4

Not run: Tamaruk Pasha.

Won by: Short head, 5 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths

Time: 1 minute 4 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 23.

Trainer Shivan.

THE ACUMEN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. J. R. Bhadani's GOLD SPA 8-12 Purtusingh 1
Mr. P. D. Aswani's SAJAN 8-12 S. Chavan 2
Messrs. A. S. Motabhoy and Hamza Ali's GALLANT MAN 8-12 Shaikh 3
Mrs. R. S. Tirodkar's GLAMOUR BOY 8-12 Kheemsingh 4

Not run: Pahili Mulakhat, Ali Janab and Kalyani.

Won by: Short head, Short head, 1 3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 3 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 19.

Trainer: Maj. Jadhav.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. Fatma M. Javeri and Mr. H. H. Vaziralli's MUMTAZ MAHAL II 7-5 Jagdish 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PARKER PRINCE 8-6 Aurobinda 2
Maj. J Steuart Gratton and Mr. G. P. Durrantt's GIPSY LORE 8-5 Shiba 3
Mr. B. R. Patel's QUEEN OF HEARTS 8-6 Antoo 4

Not run: Romantic Kiss.

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths. 3/4 length, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 17 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 437. Places Rs. 128, Rs. 51 and Rs. 39.

Trainer: Akbar Khan.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE.— Distance 1 mile

Maharaja of Morvi's FAIR HAVEN 7-11 Antoo 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's DOWNPOUR 7-2 Devaney O. 2
The Chief of Patdi and Mrs. P. J. Sheth's PANKAJ 6-11 Shiba .. 3
Mr. Rafi's BHOPAL STAR 7-10 Purtusingh 4

Not run: Serenade.

Won by: 1/2 length, 2 1/4 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 40 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 80. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 13 and Rs. 19.

Trainer: Talib.

THE SYED MUSTAPHA PLATE.—Distance 1 3/4 miles.

Mr. I. G. Gajjar's KOTIDHWAJ 8-6 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's RIVIERA 8-9 Shaikh 2
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Mistry's PRINCESSA 8-11 Antoo 3
Mr. M. Shroff's BIHARI 8-7 Purtusingh 4

Not run: Panditji and The Judge.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, Neck.

Time: 2 minutes 9 seconds

Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 29 and Rs. 31.

Trainer: Raymond.

THE LUMLEY GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Messrs. S. Zito and Burjor F. Mehta's COCKTOP 8-12 R. Bhosle 1
Mr. Shareef A. Moloobhoy's NIRVANA 8-3 S. Chavan 2
Mr. A. A. Suterwala's ADELINE 8-13 Damodar 3
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's AYAAZ 8-3 J. Bhosle 4

Not run: Who's That, Royal Mantle and Star of Mahad.

Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, Neck, Neck.

Time: 2 minutes 7 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 306. Places Rs. 100, Rs. 36 and Rs. 94.

Trainer Dr. Pillay.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Kumar Chiman Singh's ARRAK 8-6 Duffy 1
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's FAIRY GATES 8-4 Purtusingh 2
Mr. Beharilal Dholandas' BANSIWALE 8-9 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's HONEY BUNCH 8-7 Medhe 4

Not run: Nizamuddin, Suleman Baig, Firdaussi and Mohabat.

Won by: Head, 1 3/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 15 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 102. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 15 and Rs. 11.

Trainer: Buckley.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. H. McQuade's MONTFORT 8-1 Devaney O. 1
Mr. and Mrs. Sultan N. Dossa's BARA MULLA 8-11 Kadam 2
Mr. J. F. G. Stevenson's STEVE 8-2 Shiba 3
Mr. P. D. Aswani's PICK POCKET 8-7 Aurobinda 4

Not run: Malabar Star, Cool and Collected, Aafrin and Progress.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 64. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 26 and Rs. 22.

Trainer: McQuade.

WELLINGTON OUT FOR 125

WELLINGTON, April 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Australian Cricket Team, touring New Zealand dismissed Wellington for 125 and had replied with 159 for 3 by close of play on the first day of their final match of the tour at Basin Reserve here.

J. R. Reid made 74 for Wellington. Len Johnson, Queensland right arm fast medium bowler, took 3 for 37 and Douglas Ring, Victoria leg spinner, 3 for 22.

R. Howard, Victoria opening batsman, scored 68 not out for the Tourists.

National Flag Should Win Today's Chief Event

GAY RADHA AND SAMURAI IN WITH EXCELLENT CHANCES

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

UNBEATEN in her three outings, Maharaja of Morvi's National Flag is cut for a further victory in tomorrow's attraction, the Surgeon General's Cup.

Gay Radha and Samurai hold excellent chances in their respective events.

The following are my selections:—

1st Race:
BLUE VALLEY — Win
CELIA — Next Best

2nd Race:
GAY RADHA — Win
QUEEN OF THE TURF — Next Best

3rd Race
SULEMAN BAIG — Win
IF AB. ROYAL HIGHNESS
LOYAL PRINCE — Next Best

4th Race:
POLDO — Win
MY PLEASURE — Next Best

5th Race:
NATIONAL FLAG — Win
PRIDE D'ANTIBES — Next Best

6th Race:
SAMURAI — Win
NAVA RATNA — Next Best
IF AB. DIL-KI-BAT

7th Race:
RAJAJI — Win
LOYAL PRINCE — Next Best
IF AB. WHIRLPOOL

8th Race:
SHAH FREDOON — Win
CHOCOLATE SOLDIER — Next Best

Choice Treble
GAY RADHA
NATIONAL FLAG
SAMURAI

Flukes
STRIDING EDGE
GEORGETTE

BHOPAL BEAT MYSORE TO ENTER NATIONAL FINAL

Penalty Bully Chance Wasted By Fitzgerald

BHOPAL, April 1 (P.T.I.): Bhopal, the host province, inflicted a narrow one-nil defeat upon luckless Mysore in the second semi-final of the National Hockey Championship at Aishbaugh grounds here today. Bhopal will meet the holders, East Punjab, in the Final tomorrow.

Mysore who got the better of star-studded Bombay in their marathon quarter-final battle had to swallow the bitter pill today in accepting defeat at the hands of the team which though was in possession of a better forward line were by no means their equal. Mysore dominated the exchanges throughout but their forwards wasted numerous chances of scoring. On the top of everything their centre forward Fitzgerald threw away a golden opportunity of wiping off Bhopal's first half lead when he wasted a penalty bully.

Mysore started promisingly and forced an early short corner. Bhopal were outplayed in the midfield but their forward movements were more dangerous. Bhopal's speedy outside right Qamar made a couple of deep runs which coupled with the centre forwards clever stickwork and dash and opportunism of inside right Salim gave some anxious moments to Mysore's supporters.

Bhopal went into lead in the twelfth minute. Shakoor cut in with a free hit, ran around the defender and beat Desamuthu, the Mysore custodian who had rushed out to intercept a split second too late, with an acute angled drive.

Bhopal enjoyed a spell of attack. Desamuthu rushed out to foil Shakoor and later saved a fine drive by Salim from the top circle.

Mysore swung into the attack with vigour after changing ends and forced a series of short corners. Mysore forwards were now all over Bhopal's goal mouth but their forwards displayed lack of control over the ball enabling hardpressed Bhopal defence, in which old stager Zafar stood out plenty of times, to recover. Bhopal broke away and nearly consolidated their lead, Shakoor trapping a beautiful centre from Qamar scopped from point blank range but Desamuthu brought off a seemingly impossible.

Mysore, however, retained the initiative and continued to enjoy the territorial supremacy. Fitzgerald twice ran through but his back passes went abegging. Mysore now earned a penalty bully. Fitzgerald, who took the bully for Mysore got the better of Mushahi but had the mortification to miss the goal completely.

Mysore went all out now for the equaliser but their forwards again missed several promising moves through lack of ball control. They forced a series of short corners but that was all they could do and Bhopal emerged victorious.

Parsi Cyclists' Big Total

ZOROASTRIAN CRICKET FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Parsee Cyclists Cricket Club made 412 runs in their first innings in the fight-to-a-finish Final of the Zoroastrian Cup Cricket Tournament against Esplanade Liberal Sports Club on the third day of the match at Azad Maidan.

Resuming their innings with last Sunday's score of 334 for 7 wickets Parsee Cyclists C. C. put up a fine show and piled up a huge total of 412 runs in their first knock today. For this big score they are indebted to D. Bhada who scored a brilliant 152 and also S. Doctor who contributed a valuable 46. Parsee Cyclists C. C. leads on the first innings by 188 good runs which would have its weight on the result.

With a deficit of 188 runs on the first innings Esplanade Liberal Sports Club opened their second innings through Panday and F. Peddar who in between them put up 41 runs for the first wicket when Panday was clean bowled by D Bhada for 16 runs. (41-1-16).

R. Bharucha joined F. Peddar and both of them took their side's total to 95 when stumps were drawn for the day. They are unbeaten with 26 and 37 runs respectively.

The match will be continued tomorrow at 10-30 a.m.

Esplanade Liberal Sports Club: (First Innings) 224

Parsee Cyclists Cricket Club: (First Innings):—J. Siganporia b B. Daruwalla 33, E. Billimoria c Panday b B. Daruwalla 12, R. Dadachanji l.b.w. R. Patel 36, D. Modi c R. Patel b A. Captain 31, B. Govadia l.b.w. A. Captain 16, H. Dadachanji St. Panday b R. Patel 23, D. Bhada b R. Patel 162, N. Patel run out 36, S. Doctor b S. Modi 46, S. Colah l.b.w. R. Patel 9, J. Doctor not out 1, Extras 17, TOTAL 412.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 40; 2 for 73; 3 for 99; 4 for 136; 5 for 137; 6 for 188; 7 for 274; 8 for 392; 9 for 402 and 10 for 412

Esplanade Liberal Sports Club: (Second Innings:—Panday b D. Bhada 16, F. Peddar batting 37, R. Bharucha batting 25, Extras 17, TOTAL 95 for loss of 1 wkt.

DUTCH NEW GUINEA

Joint Commission To Report On Indonesian Claim

DJAKARTA, April 1, (PTI-Reuter): A joint Indonesian-Dutch Commission is to report to the United Nations on the future of Dutch New Guinea, described here today by Indonesian Prime Minister Dr. Mohammed Hatta as the only issue causing friction between the two countries.

The first conference of the Netherlands Indonesian Union Ministers decided here that the Commission, to prepare for final discussions on the future of the territory, should report to both Governments by July 1 and bring its findings to the notice of the United Nations Commission. At the same time Holland agreed to the stationing of an Indonesian Commissioner in New Guinea, and to grant the new Indonesian Republic a credit of 200 million Netherlands guilders during 1950 to cover an anticipated Indonesian deficit in payments to Holland.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Saar And Western Germany Invited

STARSBOURG, Apri 1 (PTI-Reuter) —The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe today formally announced that the Saar and Western Germany had been invited to the Council.

In their final communique issued here this morning the Ministers said they would meet again in London in May. They also announced the establishment of a nine-man committee to improve relations between the European Consultative Assembly and its committees and the Committee of Ministers. The communique said a committee would be set up under the Turkish Ambasador in Paris to maintain a link between the organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) and the Council of Europe.

HUNGARY INVITES EXPELLED GERMANS

BUDAPEST, April 1 (PTI-Reuter)—The Hungarian Government today issued an official decree under which Germans expelled from Hungary after the war may return with fully guaranteed equal rights.

INDIA AND NEW CHINA EXCHANGE ENVOYS

NEW DELHI, April 1 (P.T.I.): The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China have given their formal agreement to the appointment of Sardar K. M. Panikkar as India's Ambassador to Peking and the Government of India have formally accepted the appointment of General Yuan Chung-Hsien as the Ambassador of China in New Delhi, the Minister of External Affairs announces.

General Yuan has had considerable political experience. He was Garrison Commander and Political Commissioner of Nanking from August 1949 to January 1950. He was also temporarily Political Commissioner, Nanking Garrison Headquarters in May 1949 and carried on negotiations with the British authorities regarding the incident in Yangtse river in which the British warship "Amethyst" was involved.

Stop Press

ATLANTIC PACT NATIONS' DEFENCE

THE HAGUE, April 1, (PTI-Reuter): The Defence Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Powers today unanimously approved an overall coordinated plan for their collective self-defence, it was announced here tonight.

NINE REDSKILLED

VIJAYAVADA, April 1, (PTI): Nine persons, alleged to be Communists, were killed in an encounter with the police early this morning near Nutipadu, a Hyderabad village, bordering Krishna district. An official report states that fire was exchanged and six Communists escaped.

For Better Production And Rationalisation

WORKING PARTIES FOR COAL AND TEXTILES

NEW DELHI, April 1 (UPI): The Government of India, says a press note, have for some time past been considering a proposal to set up working parties for some of the major industries consisting of representatives of government, industry and labour, which could, after careful study of the problems of the industry, make recommendations within six months on—

(A) Measures necessary to achieve increase of production in the industry;

(B) Measures for reducing costs of production;

(C) Measures for improving the quality of products;

(D) Measures to improve the efficiency of labour;

(E) Measures to achieve rationalisation of the industry; and

(F) Measures for better marketing of the products of industry at home and abroad.

This proposal was endorsed by the last meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Council of Industries.

COTTON AND COAL INDUSTRIES.

Accordingly, Government have now constituted working parties for the cotton textiles and coal industries with the following personnel:—

1. Working party for the cotton textiles industry.

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES:—

1. Shri A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Chairman;
2. Shri T. Shivasankar, I.C.S., Director-General, Disposals;
3. Prof. Radhakamal Mukherjee, (Lucknow University).

INDUSTRY'S REPRESENTATIVES:

1. Shri Vithal Chandavarkar, Bombay Millowners' Association;
2. Shri P. H. Bhutta, C.P. and Berar Millowners' Association.

LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES:—

1. Shri S. R. Vasavada, Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad;
2. Shri Asoka Mehta, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay.

FOR THE COAL INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES:—

1. Shri B. Das, M.P., Chairman;
2. Shri V. P. Sondhi, Geological Survey of India;
3. Shri A. B. Guha, Colliery Superintendent, Giridih.

INDUSTRY'S REPRESENTATIVES:

1. Mr. J. L. Latimer, Indian Mining Association, Calcutta;
2. Shri J. N. Mookerjee, Indian Mining Federation, Calcutta;
3. Shri B. L. Aggarwal, Indian Colliery Owners' Association, Jharia.

LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES:—

1. Shri Deven Sen, B.P.N.T.U.C., Calcutta;
2. Shri Ram Narain Sharma, I. N. T. U. C., Bihar Branch, Jamshedpur;
3. Shri B. P. Sinha, Bihar Khan Mazdoor Federation, Dhanbad.

Government also propose to set up shortly a similar working party for the heavy engineering industry.

Greek Election Results

POPULISTS TOP THE LIST

ATHENS, April 1 (PTI-Reuter): The Greek right-wing Populist Party at the top of the poll finished with 62 out of 250 parliamentary seats when final results in the Greek general elections were announced here today by the Ministry of the Interior.

Complete results in the election, first since 1946 have been held up by the delay in distributing seats under the Greek proportional representation system. Polling was on March 5.

The final position of parties was as follows: Populists 62; Liberals 56; Union of the Centre (General Plastiras) 45; Democratic Socialists (M. George Papandroou) 35; Democrat Front 18; Right-wing Independent Bap (Metaxists) 16; National Recovery Front (M. Canellopoulos) 7; Nationalists (General Napoleon Zervas) 7; Agarians 3; New Party (M. Maakensinis) 1.

GREEK PREMIER'S REPLY TO U. S. AMBASSADOR

Greek Prime Minister Sophocles Venizelos today declared that his one-party cabinet might be more powerful than a coalition of the centre.

The Prime Minister was replying, in a letter, to United States Ambassador Henry Gradys warning yesterday that an unstable Greek Government might endanger further American aid to Greece.

LIBERALS UNDECIDED

Liberal deputies meeting to decide whether M. Venizelos should resign or remain in office could not reach a decision and, after four hours discussion, adjourned until tonight. . . . .

FORMER ASSAM M.L.A. SENTENCED

KARIMGANJ (Assam), April 1, (PTI): Mr. Asaduddin Chaudhary, former member of the Assam Legislative Council was convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees one hundred in default to a further term of two months' R. I. by Mr. S. K Bhattacharya, senior extra Assistant Commissioner of Karimganj, under the Indian Arms Act.

Mr. Chaudhary was charged with sending his gun to Pakistan without a permit.

He had been earlier detained at the Silchar jail for alleged 'anti-State activities'.

INDIANS IN CEYLON

Plea Not To Boycott Recent Legislation

COLOMBO, April 1, (PTI-Reuter): A meeting of the representatives of various Indian Trade Associations in Ceylon today urged the Ceylon Indian Congress to reconsider its decision to boycott the Indian and Pakistani Residents' Citizenship Act.

A resolution passed at the meeting expressed the view that the recent statement of Prime Minister D. S. Senanayake that the "question of removing the disabilities of Indians born in Ceylon from acquiring Ceylon citizenship by registration" was under contemplation called for immediate "reorientation of the policy of the Ceylon Indian Congress in order to protect the rights and privileges of Indians settled here." The resolutions added that the revision of the present policy of the Ceylon Indian Congress was "bound to strengthen" the cultural good-neighbourly ties between India and Ceylon so ably cemented by the recent visit to the island of the Indian Prime Minister Pandit Nehru.

A representative committee with Mr. S. H Moosajee, President of the Indian Merchantile Chamber, as Chairman, was formed at the meeting for "crystalising Indian public opinion in favour of seeking Ceylon citizenship".

By another resolution the meeting appealed to the Government to amend the act as proposed by the Prime Minister at an early date to enable Indians born in Ceylon to acquire citizenship within the period prescribed.

DECLINED WITH THANKS

(Continued from Page 16)

tion of Indo-Pakistan relations. While the Government of India's understanding had been that the talks would relate not only to the situation in the two Bengals but also to the whole question of the minorities "with a view to finding an enduring solution of the problems that face us", Pakistan Government's announcement restricts them to a discussion of the situation in West Bengal and East Pakistan. There is, however, an indication, according to a Karachi paper that should the talks make satisfactory progress," it will be possible to continue them in Karachi".

CORPORATION BYE-ELECTION

B. P. C. C. Puts Up V. D. Telang As Candidate

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held this evening unanimously decided to put up Dr. Vinayak D. Telang to contest the forthcoming Municipal bye-election from Mazagaon, Ward No. 18. The election will take place on April 25.

The BPCC also approved the disciplinary action taken by its Executive Committee against Mr. C.V. Varad, a member of the BPCC. Mr. Varad was deprived of his membership of the BPCC and wwas also debarred from contesting any executive posts in the Congress for one year.

The Executive Committee's resolution stated that the disciplinary action against Mr. Varad was taken, as he circulated a handbill some time last month making all manner of allegations against the Management of the Provincial Congress Committee, and particularly regarding accounting of Congress funds, with a view to create suspicion in the public mind about the integrity of the Committee.

The meeting also chalked out a small programme for the National Week according to which on April 6 there will be a flag salutation ceremony at the Congress House at 8 a.m. On April 9 there will be a mass spinning demonstration and on April 13 a mass meeting will be held in C. Ward. Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the BP CC said that this year the Bombay State Government had chalked out a big programme for observing 'Prohibition Week' from April 6. He appealed to general public to make the Prohibition Week a grand success.

STAGE SET FOR TALKS

(Continued from Page 16)

gal premier also attended on special invitation a cabinet meeting this evening, presumably to give members his appraisal of the Bengal situation.

Meanwhile, members of Parliament representing West Bengal, met together earlier in the day and urged Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, to press their points of view before the Cabinet.

From the trend of talks in these circles, it appears they would hardly be satisfied with a mere—"pious' declaration or even expressions of determination to protect the minorities, but would like to insist on "concrete steps which may inspire confidence amongst the minorities about the security of their lives and properties.

They point out that only then confidence is fully restored and the minority community is able to live there in full sense of security. A solution can be said to have been achieved.

These circles are also of the view that a body of neutral observers should be set up to study the situation on the spot and see how far the guarantees to the minority community are being actually carried out. Various other suggestions are also being discussed, such as drastic steps to punish the culprits, restoration of properties, and abducted women, and lastly a declaration that at least East Bengal would be a secular state. All these suggestions are already believed to have been placed before the Cabinet.

COMPOST: Two hundred lakhs tons of compost manure is expected to be produced this year from municipal waste in Mysore State.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON JULY

NEW YORK, April 1.

Previous Closing	32.23
Today's Opening	32.26
Difference	+3
Today's Closing	32.25
Difference	+2

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK April 1.

Stock Exchange opening prices:
Anaconda Copper Mining 28,
General Motors unquoted,
United States steel unquoted
Ditto preference unquoted

ARGENTINE ENVOY

NEW DELHI, April 1.

Dr. Oscar Tascheret, the Argentine Ambassador-Designate to India, who has arrived in Delhi called on the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru today.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8.

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a suitable match for a recently returned London University M. Sc. Electrical Engineer. Govt. Scholar, Bachelor Bisa Agrawal Tayal Gotra Age 28 years Box No. 1718 "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATION VACANT

A large European firm requires Pharmaceutical Representative in Bombay City immediately. Only applicants with previous sales experience in this line may apply with copies of testimonials recent photo, present age and minimum salary expected to Box No. 1721 "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matrics: Pass Inter (Arts, Sc., and Commerce) in one year from U.P. Board privately. Coaching by post. Grover's Correspondence College, 25/L. C. Circus. P.B. 372, New Delhi.

7457

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for U.S.A. Fountain Pens on commission or pay Rs. 300/- to 800/- Imperial Trading Co., Saddar Bazar, Delhi.

(7346)

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, April 1.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Tata Steel Defds were nominally quoted around Rs. 1,595.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, April 1.

There was extensive unloading in the Silver Market by professional operators which resulted in a sharp decline. In sympathy with the decline in Silver Gold also ruled easy. Later on there was moderate short covering. The market believes that the Board will decide in favour of calling margins from Bull operators.

At the opening next Settlement was quoted at a discount of Rs. 2/8 but with the drop, the difference narrowed to rupee one and later stood around Rs. 1/12.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 187 and sharply declined at Rs. 184/12 on heavy bull liquidation and rallied at Rs. 185/3 on short covering. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 185/8.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 115/8 and declined at Rs. 114/14 but rallied at Rs. 115/4. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 115/4 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 75/10.

Final closing quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	185	14	0
Forward	185	12	0
Ready Gold	115	6	0
Forward	115	2	0
Sovereign	75	12	0

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, April 1.

120 Ready Japan	6	13	0
150 Ready Japan	5	4	0
120 Ready Italy	5	9	6
150 Ready Italy	4	14	0
150 D. Box April	965	0	0
150 D. Box May	960	0	0

N. Y. PEPPER QUIET

NEW YORK, March 31.

The pepper market was quiet but steady with spots offered at 140 cents Grinders and dealers are still in the background awaiting further developments in the Indian situation.

Following are today's closing prices: OLD CONTRACT: Spot 1.40 asked, April 1.38 nom., May 1.37 nom., June 1.37 nom., July 1.37 nom., Sept. 1.36 nom., Oct. 1.36 nom., Dec, 1.32 nom., Jan. 1.25 nom., Feb, 1.25 nom. Spot 2.45 asked. NEW CONTRACT: April 1.37 nom., May 1.37 nom., June 1.37 nom., July 1.37 nom. Sept. 1.36 nom. Oct, 1.36 nom., Dec. 1.32 nom., Dec. 1.32 nom, Jan, 1.30 nom., Feb. 1.25 nom.

COTTON TRADERS AWAIT PRESIDENTIAL ACTION ON ACERAGE BILL

Increased Selling Pressure In Wall Street

NEW YORK. March 31.

N. Y. Cotton was featured by improved trade demand in nearby May with selling in that delivery against purchases of 1950 July by a prominent spot firm. New crops declined following initial small gains on scattered nervous liquidation undoubtedly influenced by the uncertainty regarding presidential action on the farm acreage legislation.

In the afternoon the session was dull with traders awaiting the presidential action on the cotton acreage legislation. According to White House officials the reason for the delay was due to numerous messages that President Truman was receiving both for and against the measure. Small routine trade demands in old crops were absorbed by light hedges. Dealings in new crops were largely professional, with prices finally easing further under New Orleans selling. The market closed barely steady with sales estimated at 80,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

May	32.15+06
July	32.23+07
October	30.61—15
December	30.44—14
March	30.44—15
Middling Spot	32.70+13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

May	31.80+04
July	31.91+03
October	30.52—17
December	30.33—17
Middling Spot	31.75+05

New York Cotton July Highest 32.25 at 2-48 p.m., Lowest 32.16 at 10-15

WALL STREET MARKET

Following yesterday's heavy selling wave and some carryover selling this morning, bullish forces entered the market and achieved a fair measure of success. Aided by shortcovering, initial fractional losses were converted into widespread gains, mostly upto one dollar, including televisions, leading rails, chemicals, motors, aircrafts, steels and farm implements.

Among televisions, Philco was two dollars higher, the company reporting it experienced the greatest first quarter in its history. At noon the averages were Industrials 206.69 and rails 55.08.

Buying, definitely lacked incentive during the aftenoon and was modest, though persistent offerings proved sufficient to cause recessions from the best levels in practically all sections. In the final hour, the market was only able to show a fair profusion of mostly fractional gains.

Sellers increased pressure near the close in Industrials and succeeded, the group average recording a small decline. The session closed irergular, with eitherway changes, mostly fractional.

NEW YORK STOCKS

American Telephone and Telegraph	154
Amerex Holding Co	35-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	28-1/8
Chase National Bank	37-1/2
Firestone Tyre	59-5/8
General Electric	46-1/4
General Motors	76-1/2
Ingersol Rand	66-1/2
International Nickel	25-1-4
National City Bank	46-1/2
New York Central Rail Road	14
Sinclair Oil Corporation	23-7/8
Socony Vacuum Corp.	17
Texas Corp	63-5/8
Union Carbide	43
U. S Smelting and Refining	33-1/2
U. S Steel Common	30-3/4
Western Union	22-1/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 1,880,000.

Highest and Lowest U. S Steel trading prices were 31 and 30-1/2 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, March 31.

Grains were steady early with the exception of May wheat reflecting reports of continued dry weather in the south-west. The lagging tendency in May wheat was attributed to slow movement of red wheat out of the local market. Subsequently prices reacted on commission house selling and profittaking attracted by the recent advance and reports of south-western producers selling wheat more freely at current prices.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, March 31.

May	2.24
July	2.05-3/4
September	2.06-1/2
December	2.08-3/4

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, March 31.

In a very quiet market, black lampong at 560 and white muntok at 560 straits dollars per picul exgodwn were both held unchanged.

EXCHANGE OF HYDERABAD CURRENCY

SECUNDERABAD, March 31 (UPI): Since Indian Government currency became legal tender in Hyderabad from 26th January 1950, exchange to the extent of over Rs. 3-1/2 crores has taken place, it was learned today. To enable the public to acquire I.G. currency in place of O.S. Currency, I.G. currency chests have been opened at the headquarters and district branches of the Hyderabad State Bank. The value of Hyderabad currency in circulation at present is 36.3 crores as against 38.5 crores at the end of September 1949. Hyderabad currency will continue to be legal tender until it is demonetised.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, March 31.

Karnak:	
May	74.25—05
July	74.40—12
November	69.75+05
ASHMOUNI:	
April	87.80+450
June	87.85+455
August	80.80+505
October	58.90+ 98

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, March 31.

The pepper market was idle and prices were not seriously tested. Black lampong, April/May was quoted nominally at 10 1/2 sh. and white muntok at 15 sh. 7d. shipping weight with white sarawak at 16sh. delivered weight c.i.f. basis ports. Malabar afloat was indicated at 1,100sh. and April/May at 1,095sh. per cwt c.i.f. United Kingdom.

LONDON COPRA MARKET

LONDON, March 31.

The copra market was irregular. Philippines April/May was firmly held at 215 dollars per ton free on board Straitst/Dutch East Indies fair merchantable was cheaper at £83 per ton c.i.f.

The coconut oil market was quiet. Straits April/May shipment in drums was quoted at £125 per ton c.i.f. and in bulk at £125 c.i.f.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, April 1.

The local produce market was quietly Steady. Groundnuts were in slightly improve demand while castorseeds were quiet. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUT QUALITY			
Ready	41	8	0
GROUNDNUT BOLD			
Ready	40	6	0
Coromondal	41	4	0
GROUNDNUT OILS			
Ready	22	2	0
April	21	9	0
May	22	5	0
CASTORSEED			
March-April	27	14	0
April|May	28	6	0
Kardy April	24	4	0
LINSEED			
Ready Bold	37	8	0
Ready Indore	37	7	0
March-April	36	8	0
April|May	36	4	0
Ready Small	36	4	0
Small March|April	35	8	0
Small April|May	35	0	0
Linseed Oil	21	8	0
April	21	4	0
Mustard Oil	31	8	0

N Y SILVER SALES

NEW YORK, March 31.

The open market price was unchanged at 72 cents an ounce, The leading buyer remained indifferent but the second largest buyer absorbed 50,000 ounces

LONDON STOCKS

LONDON, March 31.

	£
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	68-7/8
3-1/2 p.c Conversion Loan 1961	92-1/8
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	105-1/4
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec 1st, 1952	91-15-16
Chartered Bank of India	9-9/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	80
National Bank of India	82-1/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,528.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, March 31.

London Silver Spot and Forward 63 d. London Gold Bars Fine per oz £12/8/0

MARGIN ON GOLD AND SILVER BUYING

Bullion Association Decision

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The board of the Bombay Bullion Association today decided to impose margin on gold and silver buying in the "Vaisakh" delivery. The margin will come into effect from Wednesday April 5, on all outstanding purchases.

The bulls have been further directed to pay the money to the clearing house on Thursday, April 6. The purchaser will have to pay Rs. 500 per silver bar and Rs. 7 per tola of gold.

This action has been taken by the board to check the "bull squeeze in the market as evident in the rise of silver and gold prices during the last fortnight.

JAPAN-SWEDEN TRADE AGREEMENT

TOKYO April 1. (PTI-Reuter): Japan and Sweden have signed an 18,450,000 dollar recriprocal trade agreement for 1950, General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, announced today.

Coal Shipment Arrives In Chittagong

KARACHI, April 1 (UPI): Another shipment of coal arrived in Chittagong from abroad last week, it is learnt here.

Several shiploads have reached East Pakistan during the last six weeks and the coal situation has been considerably improved. More shipments of coal are expected from abroad.

Sale Of Ceylon Tea By Auction At Colombo

COLOMBO, April 1 (PTI-Reuter):— All Ceylon tea is now to be sold by auction in Colombo, following the ending of the Ceylon-United Kingdom tea contract yesterday.

Negotiations for a new contract are continuing, but Ceylon is still holding out for higher prices from Britain. She is asking two rupees (3 shillings) per pound against last year's price of one rupee 63 cents (about two shillings and six pence).

It appears unlikely that local tea circles will modify their demands since higher prices are obtainable at the Colombo auctions.

Ceylon's deficit of 11,000,000 pounds of tea under last year's contract is believed to have been due to defaulting producers selling at auction.

Soviet Buys Malayan Rubber

PENANG, MALAYA, April 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Russia is having difficulty in finding all the rubber she would like to buy, although she is willing to pay high prices, the Chairman of the Penang Rubber Exchange said today.

Two Soviet chartered boats, one of them the American vessel, "Memphis Town" are expected at Penang this month to load rubber shipments.

One reason for the present lack of supplies, he said, was the reluctance of Indonesia to sell abroad.

She preferred to keep her goods rather than money and had stored about 50,000 tons of rubber in her ports.

According to reports here Russia was to receive 15,000 tons of rubber from Malaya last month. In February she bought 1,685 tons.

CONTINENTAL STOCK EXCHANGES

PARIS, March 31.

A revival completely transformed the bourse. After heaginess in the first quarter, the market was thought to be technically healthy for recovery. The outstanding improvements in fresh rentes on the Kardening of the French franc abroad and the weakness of gold encouraged considerable professional buying as well as Swiss investment interest. Demand was centred in domestics but over flowed into foreigns which frequently regained a part of the recent losses.

BRUSSELS: Rubbers were again the best performers in mainly a quiet market. Most of the sections, however, were about steady. There was firmness in assurances generales associated with expectations of an alteration in the capital. The performance as a whole was described as satisfactory apart from the thinness.

AMSTERDAM: Prices were depressed with international industrials touching new lows. Shipping were slightly more active but plantations idled losing a few points. State loans were steady.

ENROLMENT OF MEMBERS

Directive To Congress Committees

NEW DELHI, April 1, (PTI): The All-India Congress Committee has issued a circular to all provincial Congress Committees detailing therein a number of complaints received from some provinces regarding the delimitation of primary Congress panchayat constituencies, enrolment of primary Congress members, and the appointment of election officers to conduct Congress elections.

The Election Sub-Committee of the Congress Working Committee, the circular says, has considered those complaints and also heard some of the complainants in person.

The Committee has come to certain conclusions which are embodied in the instructions stated below

Primary Congress panchayat constituences:

Lists of primary Congress panchayats have been received from provinces except West Bengal. In the case of eight provinces (whose attention is being drawn separately) some portions of the lists have not yet reached the A.I.C.C. Those provincial Congress Committees are requested to send their complete lists to the A.I.C.C. at the earliest.

It was alleged that in the delimitation of the primary Congress panchayat constituencies various errors have been committed.

(a) Contiguous villages have not been grouped: (b) population figures have been increased from those of the 1941 census or otherwise: (c) large populations have been grouped so as to secure the minimum of 250 primary Congress members in that primary Congress panchayat area which alone will entitle the area to return panchayatdars.

Enrolment of primary Congress members:

Complaints under this heading relate to the names missing, enrolment over and in excess of the village population, and non-acceptance of continuation sheets etc.

RETURNING OFFICERS

There should be a returning officer for each taluk, thana or town. All nominations to the primary Congress panchayats within the jurisdiction of that thana etc., should be filed before those returning officers, they shall conduct the scrutiny. Rules regarding this matter will be issued a little later. The Provincial Congress Committees should prepare lists of returning officers required for each thana, taluk or town in consultation with the respective District Congress Committees. The returning officer should not belong to the particular thana taluk or town to wich he is proposed to be appointed. He should not be a candidate for the delegate election to the Indian National Congress. These lists of returning officers from each province must reach the A.I.C.C. before 20-4-1950 without fail.

Lebanese Charge Against Jordan

CAIRO, April 1, (PTI-Reuter): The Lebanese Prime Minister, Raid El Solh Bey, last night accused Jordan of having driven a "wedge" into the Arab economic blockade of Israel

He said Jordan had initialled a trade agreement with Israel which would open the Arab Middle East to Israeli economic infiltration

Raid El Solh Bey, who was addressing Lebanese residents in Cairo at a Legation party said Jordan should be "severed from the Arab body" unless she reversed her decision

The Lebanese Prime Minister described the proposed Arab collective security pact as a "necessity binding on all member states"

"There must be no decisions" he said

TIRUCHI-MADRAS AIR SERVICE

TIRUCHI, April 1 (PTI): Trichy will be connected by a daily air service with Madras and Bombay in addition to Colombo from today

This followed the diversion of the Air India Bombay-Colombo service via Tiruchi.

Already Air Ceylon is operation air services from here to Colombo, on all days of the week except Friday.

Indo-Iranian Friendship Agreement

The Indo-Iranian Friendship Agreement was signed at the Foreign Ministry, Teheran, recently. Picture shows His Excellency Syed Ali Zaheer, India's Ambassador in Iran (left) and H.E. Dr. Ardalan, Acting Foreign Minister of Iran, signing the Agreement on behalf of their respective Governments.

CROP PLANNING BODY TO BE SET UP

Agricultural Board's Decision

PATIALA, April 1 (PTI).

THE eighth meeting of the crops and soils wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry at its concluding session yesterday decided upon the setting up of a Central Crop Planning Committee.

The meeting also decided upon the use of chemical fertilisers and compost, measures for eradicating weeds, compulsory consolidation of holdings and the establishment of a number of model farms.

The meeting was inaugurated earlier this week by the Rajpramukh and presided over by the Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Sardar Datar Singh.

At its sitting yesterday, the meeting considered the use of chemical fertilisers and emphasised the need to use all available and potential plant nutrients and other compost for increasing the yield of crops. The importance of collecting adequate data based on experiments in government farms on the subject was also stressed.

LOSS BY WEEDS

In view of the enormous loss caused by weeds, the meeting suggested that a list of weeds and the crops with which they were associated should be compiled by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and each State should maintain a herbarium of weed specimens

Alluding to the causes for the consistently low crop yields in India and measures to improve them both quantitatively and qualitatively, the meeting expressed the view that the drive for self sufficiency had been carried too far in some States with the result that there was no proper crop planning. The Government of India should take steps to establish a Central Crop Planning Committee as early as possible.

BETTER SEEDS

Extensive use of better seeds and the enactment of legislation for the purpose of carrying out seed multiplication schemes, encouraging compost making, preventing use of dung as fuel etc. were some of the other important suggestions made for increasing production. The meeting recommended that more factories for manufacturing fertilisers should be started in the country

The Committee considered that consolidation of holdings was most essential to bring about any permanent improvement in agriculture and wanted this consolidation to be effected through legislation on the lines of compulsory consolidation of holdings beyond certain limits.

The meeting also unanimously agreed that green manuring was highly important to maintain fertility of soil at fairly high levels. It also recommended that in the rotation of crops which had to be worked out to suit different states, leguminious crops should be introduced as frequently as possible.

Lastly, the meeting suggested the establishment of the maximum number of farms on cultivable lands to serve as an effective demonstration for cultivators.

Forming Central Labour Body

CONFERENCE TO BE CONVENED SHORTLY

CALCUTTA, April 1 (UPI)—A conference of authorised representatives of three of the principal labour organizations in this country, namely the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, the All-India Trade Union Congress and the United Trades Union Congress may shortly be convened to discuss the possibility of a merger of these organizations into one central organization.

"If only party-politics is kept aside and a constitution which ensures action by agreement is adopted, the merger may be brought within the realm of practical politics", says a joint statement issued today by Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Mr. Satyapriya Banerjee, Vice-President, AITUC and Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, General Secretary United Trade Union Congress.

Human Rights Commission's Draft Covenant Inadequate

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE'S PROTEST TO U. N.

LAKE SUCCESS, April 1, (PTI-Reuter).

The International League for the Rights of Man has protested to the United Nations that the draft covenant on which the Human Rights Commission is working is inadequate.

In a statement submitted to Secretary-General Trygve Lie, it said the draft did not cover all the civil and political rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to which member states and United Nations bodies are already committed.

The League is a body having consultative status with the United Nations

The League demanded that economic, social and cultural rights must be incorporated in the proposed covenant—not merely a few civil and political rights

It also asked that national laws should be "adjusted to the covenant and emergency limitations should be restricted to times of war or armed rebellion."

PERMANENT BODY

There should be a permanent body charged with "international implementation" of the proclaimed rights, the League said. The right of petition by individuals must be "the foundation of all implementation measures."

Maintaining that a restricted covenant would retract from the force of the universal declaration, the League said "if such a covenant were to be drafted, the League would prefer to see the adoption of the covenant postponed"

If postponement was accepted it suggested a system of implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

QUIT UNAUTHORISED PREMISES

CORRESPONDENTS SENDING FALSE REPORTS

Cases To Be Dealt With Individually

NEW DELHI, April 1 (PTI).

THE Home Minister, Sardar Patel, told Parliament today that the question of withdrawal of facilities to correspondents of Pakistan papers who have been sending tendentious news may be considered in individual cases. The question of general withdrawal of recognition involved "wider considerations."

The Home Minister was replying to supplementaries on a question by Mr. K. C. Sharma on ban of entry of Pakistan papers into India.

Mr. Sharma asked whether any action had been taken on Pakistan papers publishing untrue and incorrect reports. Sardar Patel said that the Pakistan papers had been breaking almost every hour the Inter-Dominion agreement on the subject, the Government of India could not take any action against them.

Mr. B. Shiva Rao: In view of the fact that there are at pesent some 50 Pakistan correspondents registered in India and functioning within India and in view also of the fact that the Press Trust of India correspondents were recently disacredited by the Fast Pakistan Government, will this be one of the matters to be discussed with the Pakistan Prime Minister?

Sardar Patel: I cannot say whether this question will be discussed with the Pakistan Prime Minister. It is difficul for me to say so.

Mrs. Durg Bai: Is it a fact that in the Government's publicity there are many pro-Pakistani people and if so what steps do Government propose to take to watch their activity.

Sardar Patel: It is very difficult to find who is pro-Pakistani and who is pro-Government. So long as people are in our service, until the contrary is proved, we take it they are pro-India.

Mr. H. V. Kamath: Are the messages sent by Pakistan correspondents or by representatives of A. P. (Pakistan) subjected to precensorship or any other ban?

SARDAR PATEL: No Sir, no restrictions are placed.

GIRAJA INCIDENT

There was a reference to the attack on police party at Giraja in Rajasthan on March 1 resulting in the death of 24 officials and injury to others.

The Home Minister answering a question by Mr. Raj Bahadur said that the official raiding party had gone to the village on receipt of information that 10,000 people were to be fed in contravention of regulations. They locked the stores from which eatables were being issued and were discussing the matter with the host when they were suddenly attacked. Investigation was being pursued "vigorously" Twenty-nine persons had been arrested and 63 have been proclaimed offenders and their property attached.

Six months' salary had been disbursed as an immediate measure of relief to the next-of-kin of the deceased government servants. Other relief measures to be given were being considered by the Rajasthan government.

Replying to supplementaries, the Home Minister said that the party was suddenly attacked and they did not even have time to load their arms. Roughly 30 villages were deserted as a result of the incident but now villagers were returning.

SILVER REFINERY

The Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai told Mr. M. Naik, that the setting up of the silver refinery at Alipore for extracting silver from the quarternary silver coins which are being replaced by nickel coins would take some time.

Replying to a query by Mr. Anathasayanam Ayyangar the Minister said 226 million ounces of silver were borrowed from the United States during war under lease-lend. They would have to return it within five years of the declaration of the end of emergency by the President of the United States who has not so far done so.

The Minister told Mr. M. V. Rama Rao that the total amount for which consent for capital issue was granted was rupees 162.64 crores in 1947-48, rupees 117.11 crores in 1948-49 and rupees 51.77 crores in 1949-50.

PAY COMMISSION

Dr. Matthai told Mr. Satis Chandra Samanta that he expected to be able to issue final orders within a few days on the Pay Commission's recommendations regarding retirement benefits and gratuity in case of premature death of a Government servant.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man asked what the policy of the Government was towards educational institutions which gave religious instruction. There was a specific provision in the constitution, he said, that no religious instruction would be permitted in Government or Government-aided schools.

Mr. Khurshed Lal, Deputy Minister of Communications, replying for the Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, said: Government will fully follow the provisions of the constitution.

NON-INDIANS IN THE ARMY

To Be Replaced

U. P. I. adds: The Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, said in reply to a Parliamentary question that 280 non-Indians were serving in the three armed forces In addition 160 persons of non-Indian origin were also serving in the army, navy and air force as civilians.

He said they were all experts and would be replaced by Indians as soon as adequately qualified and experienced Indians became available. They were on contracts and were paid in accordance with the terms of the contracts

Replying to a supplementary Sardar Baldev Singh said there were people other than British in the armed forces, such as, Goanese, Tibetans, Ceylonese. Portuguese Irish Chinese and Anglo-Burmans.

He told Dr. M. M Das that the object of the I.A.F. goodwill mission to Malaya and Thailand was to establish contacts and create good relations with the air forces of these countries. He said similar trips were taken occasionally and at another occasion some other countries would be visited These missions were also part of exercise of the air force. The cost of the mission to Malava and Thailand was Rs. 3,040-6-0.

GOLD SMUGGLING

Replying to a question by Mr R. K. Sidhva if any gold was smuggled into Saurashtra, the Finance Minister replied in the negative. He. however, said enquiry was being made for the purpose of finding out whether it was smuggled.

Mr. Sidhva asked if it was true that an Arab passenger smuggled gold worth Rs 75 lakhs. Dr. Matthai declined to answer the question. He said Government had been advised that it would hamper the progress of the investigation if any statement was made regarding the facts in the House

LOAN TO INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS

The Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai, said in reply to Mr R. K. Sidhva in Parliament today that to meet the demands of institutional investors, a further issue of the 2-1/2 per cent loan 1955 for Rs. 15 crores was created and was in the process of being sold. The total amount of loans of this category issued so far at different stages worked up to about 60 crores out of which a little over 50 crores had already been sold. There was a general demand in the country for medium dated securities.

Digging Up The Past

NEW DELHI, April 1 (PTI): Mr. Khurshed Lal, replying for the Education Minister, said in Parliament today in reply to Mr. Reshamlal Zangre that important inscriptions recovered in Raipur district (Madhya Pradesh) had already been published.

Mr. H. V. Kamath: To what extent does the digging up of the past help the present? (laughter).

Central Government To Eject Occupants

PARLIAMENT PASSES BILL

NEW DELHI, April 1 (PTI).

PARLIAMENT today passed the Government Premises (Eviction) Bill after a tively three-hour debate. The Bill will enable Government to eject unauthorised occupants of Central Government premises and buildings requisitioned by the Centre.

The Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, told the House that most of the buildings affected were in Bombay and Calcutta. The unauthorised tenants were not being charged rent as such action would amount to recognising them as lawful tenants. In Bombay alone Government were paying an annual rent of rupees three lakhs without realising a pie from the occupants. The Bill provided for claiming damage from them.

The Defence Minister said that the number of refugees among these unauthorised tenants was believed to be not more than 25 or 30 per cent at the most. Seventy per cent of the people who were occupying the buildings without authority were not displaced persons. In Bombay he was told that 90 per cent of them were not displaced persons. He intended to apply the Bill to the fullest possible extent but so far as the refugees were concerned, he would repeat the Prime Minister's assurance to them that they would be given every possible help.

The Defence Minister said that it was not Government's intention to charge any excessive damages. This was a technical matter and some engineers had to be consulted about it but he was told that the damages were not to oe more than the rent that the occupant was required to pay.

ARMY'S CONCERN

The Bill, the Defence Minister said, would have been sponsored by the Minister for Works, Mines and Power but for the fact that 90 per cent of the Government of India's buildings all over the country were in the possession of the Defence Department. "I am responsible for giving vacant possession of the requisitioned buildings that were taken over during the last war."

The Defence Minister made it clear that the Bill was confined to buildings of the Central Government and did not apply to buildings in the control of Provincial Governments.

The measure was criticised mainly on the ground that ejectment of unauthorised tenants would inflict hardship on displaced persons.

The House referred to a Select Committee the Road Transport Corporation't Bill sponsored by Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways and Transport. It had just begun discussion on the Agriculture Minister Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram's Ajmer-Merwara Tenancy and Land Records Bill, when it adjourned till Monday.

Committee Of Privileges Set Up

NEW DELHI, April 1 (PTI): The Speaker, Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, announced in Parliament this morning the setting up of a ten-man Committee of Privileges promised by him earlier during the current session.

The Committee will have Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Law Minister as its Chairman. The other members are Parliamentary Minister, Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Messrs. B. Das, B. Shivarao, M. V. Rama Rao, D. P. Karmarkar, H. V. Kamath, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani and Sardar Hukam Singha.

The Speaker also announced the setting up of another committee under his chairmanship to consider suggestions for changes in the rules of procedure of the House and for making suitable recommendations.

Partition Will Be Resisted

BAKHSI'S ASSERTION

BOMBAY, Saturday: **"We shall resist partition even if it comes to an armed conflict declared Bakshi Ghulam Mohamed, Deputy Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, at a Press Conference in Bombay this morning**

He said Pakistan was an aggressor, and should be asked to quit Kashmir. The United Nations had evaded this issue and had not yet made any categorical statement on it, he added. It was no use making appeals to India and Pakistan on a basis which ignored this fundamental issue, he declared.

Referring to the appointment of a mediator, Bakshi Ghulam Mohamed said that the mediator was free to suggest any solution. The fact whether it was accepted or rejected by India would depend on the nature of the solution itself

When questions as to the attitude of Britain on the Kashmir dispute, Bakshi Ghulam Mohamed said: "Pakistan is Britain's baby, and Britain is doing all she can to mother it and nurse it to adulthood".

U. N. PANEL FOR CONCILIATION

India And U.S. Submit Names

LAKE SUCCESS, March 31, (PTI-Reuter): Secretary-General of the United Nations Mr. Trygve Lie, has drawn up a tentative list of names from which a United Nations' Panel for Enquiry and Conciliation will be created.

The names were submitted by various member States following the adoption of a General Assembly resolution last April.

The resolution was aimed at promoting 'international co-operation in the political field" and the panel would provide a ready list from which to select suitable persons for United Nations efforts at enquiry and conciliation.

The list showed that India had submitted the following names:—

Mr. Jerome D'Souza, Mr. Mirza Ismail, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, and Mr. Bakshi Tek Chand.

Mr. D'Souza was a member of the Indian Delegation to the last session of the General Assemby.

The United States list comprised, Mr. Philip C. Jessup, Mr. Ralph J. Bunche, Mr. Mark Ethridge, Mr. Frank B. Graham and Mr. H. Merle Cochran.

U. S. Arms For Italy

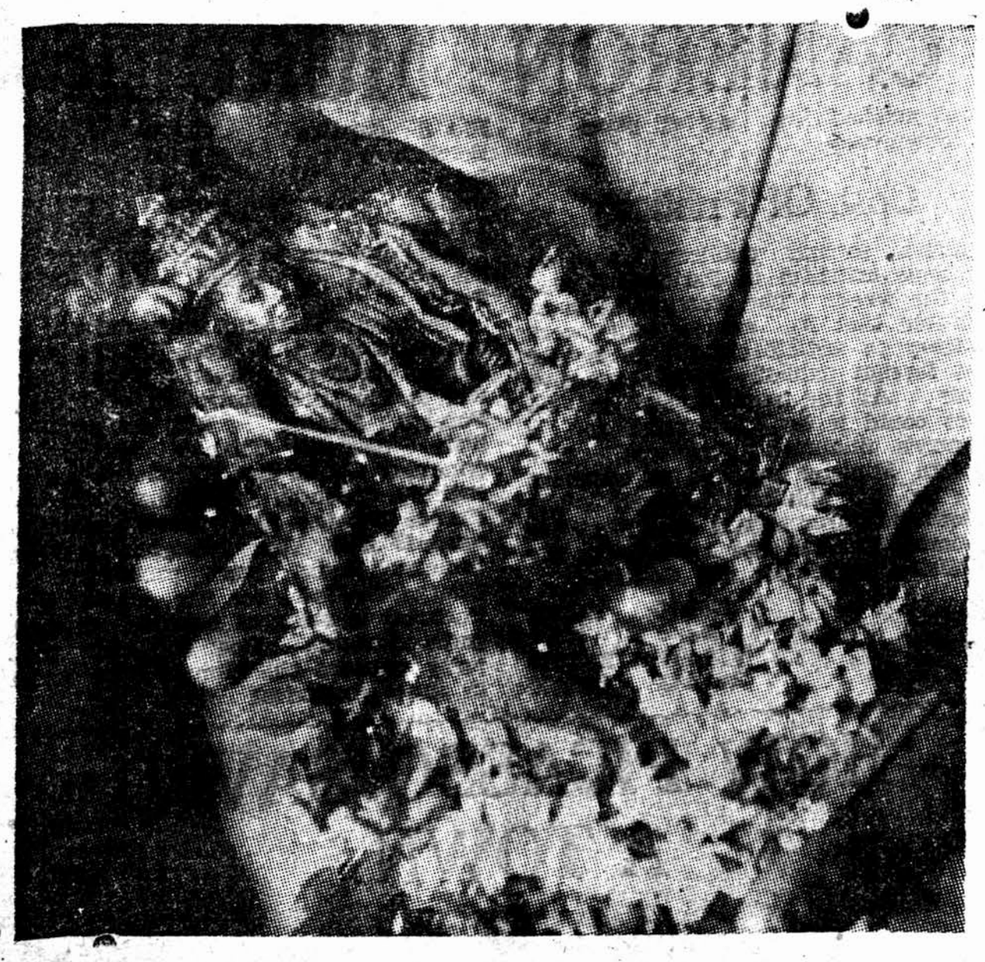
NEW YORK March 31. (PTI-Reuter): First shipment of American arms to Italy under the Atlantic Pact was loaded aboard the American freighter "Exilona" today.

The arms included 155 millimetre Howitzers used in mountain service, 57 millimetre field pieces and small arms.

Aircraft have already been sent to France and England under the programme. A shipload of guns is scheduled to leave for France next week.

Mr. James Bruce Director of the Billion Dollar Rearmament Programme, said today "as security for all is promoted, Italy, the United States and the other treaty nations will reap visible rewards in the creation of an atmosphere more favourable to prosperity and stability".

WORSHIP OF RAMA



An idol of Rama, whom the fisher-folk of Arnala village near Virar worshipped on Ramnavmi Day last week.

ARTISTES OF FOLK DANCE

Fisherwomen returning from a folk dance on Ramnavmi Day at Arnala.

Our American Letter

By P. G. Krishnayya

AMERICA'S LIFE LINE IN THE PACIFIC

Economic Aid As Prelude To Defence Pact

DON'T be fooled by that never a care atmosphere around the temporary White House in Florida. Cocky little man in the sport shirt has a bucketful of world and political problems he cannot bury in the sand at Key West. Take politics. President Truman, his program and members of his administration are under heavy fire from Republican and dissident Democrats. Things are not going well in Congress. And this is election year.

President calls it a vacation but he is lined up a series of telephone calls with Senate and House leaders for Monday morning. Here are some of the trouble spots: Budget: House Appropriations Committee has slashed off dol. 1,200,000,000 so far, plus dol. 300,000,000 in contract authority. Republicans and anti-administration Democrats may combine to support across the board cut. Size of cut will determine how badly this damages administration programme and chances at the polls. Taxes: Real push is on to cut Excess, and it seems certain Mr. Truman won't get additional levies to make up the difference. It may mean a budget still farther out of balance (bad politics) or such large appropriation cuts that states which count on heavy Government spending will be sore. Surpluses: Potato fiasco is widely condemned. New law imposing controls next year will remove some of the heat, but watch out for howls from corn and wheat farmers whose acreages have been reduced. Question is whether Mr. Truman can get around it all by saying he tried to improve farm situation with Brannan Plan. State Department: Secretary Dean Acheson's statements on Alger Hiss got a bad reaction. He may become such a political liability President Truman will have to throw him overboard. His total diplomacy speeches, including Acheson Plan for Asia and antics of foot-in-mouth Senator Joseph MaCarthy of Wisconsin may take some of the heat off. Unless Mr. Truman gets some of these things straightened out first, big midday Democratic powwow in Chicago may be a fiasco. And Democrats count heavily on it. Chicago meeting will be opening gun of campaign, which administration knows it must win if it is to put programme over.

Joint Action In Far East

The United States Government is now beginning to think seriously about joint international economic and political action in defense of the Far East and South-East Asia.

The idea of a Pacific pact, similar to the North Atlantic Pact, with all the nations of the Far East and Southeast Asia agreeing to take action against any aggression in the area is apparently out of the question. Nevertheless, the need for (1) joint economic action in the South-East Asia by all the governments concerned and eventually (2) a military understanding about the defense ...of Japan, the Philippines, South-East Asia and other areas vital to the democratic world is now being explored in official quarters.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson did not refer directly to any such joint action in his speech in San Francisco but the emphasis in this speech was somewhat different from the emphasis in his review of United States policy in Asia nine week s ago. In his National Press Club speech here in January, Mr. Acheson drew a sharp distinction between the responsibilities and the opportunities of the United States in the northern part of the Pacific area and its responsibilities in the southern part. In Japan and Korea, for example. he said, the United States had direct responsibilities to defend those areas, and was in a position to do so, but in the southern part of the Pacific, the direct responsibility, he emphasized, lay with many other peoples and the United States therefore had a secondary responsibility and limited opportunities to give assistance.

The defensive perimeter in the Pacific which the United States intended to protect, Mr. Acheson declared, ran from the Aleutians to Japan and thence to the Ryukyus and the Philippine Islands. So far as the military security of other areas in the Pacific is concerned it must be clear that no person can guarantee these areas against military attack, he added. These observations are still regarded here as essentially accurate, but the emphasis is now shifting Since Mr. Acheson spoke nine weeks ago, the Chinese Communist armies have reached the frontiers of Indo-China and Burma and official Washington is doing whatever it can to discourge them from trying to make a grab directly or indirectly for the rich rice producing areas of South-East Asia. Consequently, Mr. Acheson did not concentrate in San Francisco on the limitations of What the United States could do ...in South-East Asia as he did nine weeks ago.

Warning To China

This time he directly warned the Chinese that they can only bring grave trouble on themselves and their friends, both in Asia and beyond, if they allow their new rulers to lear them into aggressive or subversive adventures beyond their borders. By itself, this warning was not new since Mr. Acheson in his letter of transmittal of the White Paper on China last summer, had said very much the same thing, but the issue is more urgent now, and the Truman Administration is more conscious that it might be necessary to take joint economic and political action to deal with the Communist advance than it was at the beginning of the year.

When a Pacific pact was mentioned for the first time last summer, Mr. Acheson was inclined to dismiss the idea. In view of the opposition of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India to such a pact among the nations of his part of the world, any such pact similar to the Atlantic Pact is regarded here as out of the question. but it is noted here that the Secretary of State went out of his way today to welcome the Australian Foreign Minister's recent suggestion that the democracies should give thought to the creation of more effective methods of co-operative action in those areas where their vital interests are affected. As officials here see it, the immediate problem is for the United States to make its own surveys of the possibilities of giving effective help in Asia.

When those surveys are completed, it is said in official quarters, the United States would welcome an international conference on what joint economic action could be taken in South-East Asia. And finally it is felt here that a programme of economic co-operation in Asia would probably lead to joint military arrangements for the protection not only of the Aleutian-Japan-Ryukyu-Philippine line.. but of the British Dominions and South-East Asia as well. Ambassador Philip C. Jessup who has been studying United States policy in these areas has returned home. He is said to favour a programme of wider co-operation in both the economic and political field in Asia and his mission will undoubtedly result in a more active phase of policy review than has been possible on Asia in the recent past.

Mrs. Pandit Named

A well known American Magazine asked 272 women journalists to name the women most influencial on modern American life. Eleanor Roosevelt, polled 75 per cent of the vote. Next in order were Emily Post. Sister Kenny, Clare Boothe Luce, Dorothy Thompson, Senator Margaret Chase Smith, Dorothy Dix, Princess Elizabeth, Hattie Carnegie. Anne O'Hare McCormick, Mary Margaret McBride, Grand Ma Mosse. Mme Pandit, Mary McLeod Bethune. Kelen Keller, Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, the Duchess of Windsor. Kater Smith, Eve Curie, Irene Dunne By the way when Dorothy Kenyon a former judge of New York was before the Senate investigation committee to answer the charges of Senator Joseph McCarthy that she is pro-Communist, an attentive listener was Mrs. Mme Pandit, India's ambassador. Mrs. Pandit is a graduate of British jails and better equipped than most to understand what makes a Dorothy Kenyon tick, She said she felt Judge Kenyon was entitled to an audience for her side of the story. She added with feeling that this type of accusation was now being raised in the Indian legislature against some members of the Congress Party, not so seriously as here but enough to be troub'ing.

Harness Emotions

Eight common emotions can bring on physical illness, according to Dr. O. Spurgeon English, famous psychiatrist of Temple University School of Medecine, Philadelphia and leading authority on psychosomatic medecine. (Psychosomatic medecine named from the two Greek words, psychos for mind and soma for body, holds that bodily ills can have mental causes.) The eight, in Dr. English's judgment, are the need for love, approval and recognition; anxiety that is fear and worry; hostility; inferiority feeling; ambivalence, that is a mixed emotion of love and hate; guilt; ambition or competition and envy. The need for love is one of humanity's greatest hungers and many other emotions are dependant on it, the Philadelphia doctor says.

From the cradle to the grave humans struggle under it, he says. Some of them have a great hunger for love but either have no recognition of what they need or have no technique for obtaining it.

(Continued on Page 30)

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

DELHI SHOCKED BY CAMERON MURDER

Hope For Minorities In Liaquat-Nehru Meeting

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THE murder of Mr. A. L. Cameron darkened the week. The news shocked and shook New Delhi. In Mr. Cameron, India has lost a real friend. Martial Law, which was promulgated in Howrah town and suburbs showed the determination the Nehru-Patel Government to put down forces of lawlessness, which have been raising their head in West Bengal and elsewhere.

The announcement that Pakistan's Prime Minister, Liakuat Ali Khan is arriving here for a meeting with Pandit Nehru is the best news of the week.

It should create new hopes in the minorities in both the countries. It will be a great day for both the countries, if the two leaders reach a lasting settlement, inaugurating new era of peace. Fifty years of peace is needed by both of them.

Emergency

The Union Parliament having passed the demands for grants last week, passed the Appropriation Bills and Supplementary Demands for Grants this week. The Bengal flare-up, however, has raised fundamental issues, so far as India's finances are concerned. The Budget has already revealed that the downgrading of Indo-Pakistan relations had prevented the anticipated economy in the Defence Budget. It is no state secret that the Defence Budget would exceed even its 1950-51 estimates. The Bengal disturbances and mass migration of Hindus from East Bengal are bound to strain Central finances to a very large extent. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that the Central Government is embarking on a deficit budget from its very start. It looks tragic that there is hardly any realization of this impending financial debacle either amongst the members or the Government of India.

The right course should have been to scrap all expenditure budgeted for the Ministeries for emotional comfort affairs, such as Education, Health, Labour and to a large extent of Agriculture. In the first place these Ministries cater for the Provincialised subjects. In the second place, social services are out of place in an emergency.

Cost Of Publicity

India's foreign publicity came in for some criticism in Parliament during the week. The Foreign Minister admitted that its achievements were contrary to anticipations. It is true that foreign publicity is an expensive affair. At the same time, in no cases could it be un-related to a country's financial resources. The Foreign Minister referred to economy cuts in his publicity budget. The following figures should show that the economy cut has not affected the publicity budget for the Centre:

	1949-50 Rs.	1950-51 Rs.
U.S.A.	7,52,500	8,15,600
U. K.	2,51,000	2,64,000
Rio de Janeiro	89,700	1,08,900
Belgium	8,300	17,200
Iran	81,000	85,400
Cario	1,24,300	1,43,000
Turkey	1,12,000	1,46,600

Publicity has to be campaigned in the context of Home and Foreign Policy.

The present strong under-current of anxiety about the state of the precarious balance between peace and war is the true description of India's Foreign Affairs. Let me probe a little deeper. Thanks to the Indonesian Conference, Holland is not entirely friendly to India, nor is France because of India's attitude towards Bao Dai. Belgium is hurt because India has exchanged a Charge d'Affairs for her Ambassador. Portugal is annoyed because of Quit India demand. How can any publicity improve the climate for India in these countries?

HOW PICASSO SAVED A TOWN

Exclusive To "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

BY MERVYN JONES

WHAT use is an artist? Thousands of words have been written on the ways in which an artist can serve the world at large—can lead and inspire millions of people in all lands to which his poems, paintings or symphonies reach. It is sometimes overlooked (by the artist as well) that the same man may be of direct practical use to the community where he makes his home. Pablo Picasso has given many lessons in the first kind of usefulness. Two which will come readily to mind are his painting of Guernica beneath the Nazi bombs, which in 1937 focused the world's conscience on Fascist aggression, and his Dove Of Peace, which served as the symbol of the Peace Congress of 1949.

Recently, however, I was able to see what Picasso has done for the little French town where he lives, and how its people express their gratitude. The Department of Alpes-Maritimes—bordering Italy and the Mediterranean coast—has little industry, and from the rocky and mountainous nature of the land, little agriculture, either. Yet it must support well over a million people. It depends largely on the tourist trade. Being a playground for the world's rich, as the Communists, strongest party in the Department, point out, is a slender material basis, dependent on shifting economic winds. Unemployment is chronic, and the fostering of local industries a necessity

The little town of Vallauris has centred for 400 years round the making of pottery. Once a proud craft, the local industry has declined in this century to the mass production, by a few cheap jack firms, of the kind of cute doggies and bottle-green frogs you can see used as doorstops in the dormitory suburbs of London and Paris. Unable to compete in this line with bigger centres, the local trade languished, unemployment was heavy. It was mitigated only by the industry of distilling perfume from oranges.

Picasso came to live in Vallauris three years ago. Turning from painting to pottery, he went to work in a local workshop; you can meet him almost any day putting his designs on clay, and watching with admiration while the other potters turn the shape on the wheel—a part of the process he hasn't mastered. Gaily designed plates and bowls in the Picasso Idiom found their way into the Antibes Museum, and then, in a book of colour reproductions, into homes and libraries.

New Blood

The effect on Vallauris was that of a blood transfusion. The local potters found courage once more to work in strong, clean lines, instead of on fussy knick-knacks. Other artists from Paris followed Picasso and settled in Vallauris. Their work, like his, is experimental, novel, challenging. Vallauris now has more than 100 potteries. Unemployment has dropped steeply. Artists, visitors, buyers, have come from all over France and Europe. A modest local workshop supports a shop in Paris. Vallauris ware is sold all along the coast, and is beginning to be exported to England.

Picasso is a citizen of Vallauris in the fullest sense. His privacy is respected when he retires to paint in his house outside the town; but his familiar figure, his modest and chatty manner, are part of everyday life for local people. He is at work on a bronze statue for the main square. Some weeks ago, at a ceremony in the town hall, Picasso was presented with a scroll making him Citizen of Honour of Vallauris. The ceremony was attended by a large part of the population. Heads nodded approvingly as the Mayor thanked Picasso warmly for his work in bringing new life to Vallauris and putting it on the world's artistic map; wished him many more and productive years; and urged the town's artists to carry forward their work and to give some attention to the beautifying of the town itself.

The deputy for the region made a generally approved reference to Picasso's fight against war, and to his membership of "the party of Lenin, of Stalin, of Thorez, of Passionaria". For all those in the ceremony—Picasso, as well as the deputy, the Mayor, and every member of the council—were Communists. So Picasso and Vallauris answer the question, which holds no mysteries for them: What use is an artist?

Modern Marvels

"They showed keen interest in my soap and my toothbrush, wondering what they were for, and when I flicked my lighter, they were almost afraid. Their method of getting a light was still rubbing two stones together. One thing that fascinated them was my wrist-watch. They lined up to listen to its ticking."

—Canon Jules Detry, on Tibetan peasants.

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PARDONS — NOT FREE, BUT PLUS CHEQUE!

One of the latest rackets in Royalist Greece is getting a large price put on your head for war-time collaboration with the Nazis; arranging your "capture" by friends who collect the reward; and then securing an automatic free pardon under current amnesty regulations for Fascists. Two recent reports in the official 'Greek Bulletin', in London confirm this story. "George Kamarineas, right-wing bandit in the Pelopennese, has had a price of 30,000,000 drachmas put on his head"—'Greek Bulletin', 31-1-50. "George Kamarineas, has surrendered, with one of his henchmen" — 'Greek Bulletin', 3-2-50.

PHOSPH - AURA

THE IDEAL TONIC

"The System run down from any cause can only be built up by treating the individual cells." This is most satisfactorily done by prescribing Phosph-aura.

ROY & CO., BOMBAY 2.

SHORT STORY

Man Who Conquered Death

BY VYANKATESH VAKIL

THE atmosphere in the jail in the afternoon is so calm that the mind wanting to relax by taking a free flight for a few moments is filled with fear. The moss-covered walls, eternally looking up at the sad blue sky, look much more fearful as though through the effect of some curse. The arid atmosphere is filled with some indescribable sadness. The prisoners, bearing with their best effort, the burden of the sorrows of their heart, during these few moments of rest, lose their heart. And they lie down on their blankets in a state of unconsciousness.....

But I find the movements of the peepal tree I could see from my cell delightful enough. It is a long time since I made friends with that peepal tree. When I first came into the jail the tree was covered as now, with the green foliage of summer. The hot season came. But it bore the brunt of heat by watching up above in the sky the races of clouds. It took on, with laughter, the storms of the rainy season. But when, in the ensuing season, the shade of the clouds faded steadily, it sensed the advent of winter and turned itself into yellow with the thought of the touch of winter. Slowly, it shed its beauty. It brooded silently and painfully while watching the skeleton of its branches and the delightful, intoxicating summer once again endowed it with a new foliage.

This play of nature has been in progress for the last five years. This tree has become my friend since the moment I stepped into this jail. Now my mind no longer harbours deep discontent, powerful desires and impudent lust and the layer of sorrows lying some time at the bottom of my heart even appears pleasant. The mind has imbibed the habit of happiness through the seasonal 'avatars' of the peepal tree.

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But this habit is being disturbed now. And its cause is the prisoner condemned to death and lodged in the adjoining cell.

I have been having him for a neighbour the last three or three and half months. When the noon brings its peace and the bell rings for the prisoners' rest, I am taken out for a walk. This condemned prisoner is also taken out for exercise at that hour. At the end of the cells on both sides of the hangman's square, there is a square maidan. To the south of the maidan, there is a secret small door in the wall. The prisoners condemned to death are taken out through this door for their hanging. The majority of condemned prisoners were probably feeling themselves half-dead when they looked at this door which connected life with death. I must have made several attempts to steal a look at this door while sitting on the platform of my friend the peepal. But every time some horrible and ugly thought gave me the goose-flesh. The door could strike terror in the hearts of the prison warders accustomed to watch the opening and closing of the mouth of death. But it has became a favourite pastime of my neighbour who has been brought to the prison for the execution of his sentence of death. I am moved to pity whenever I look at this new prey of death. Imagine a man with flesh and blood who chats with you every day, a man as laughing, as human, as cultured as yourself being taken out one dawn under the escort of four sentries through the black gate, a twisted rope made out of the guts of goat put round his neck and then...!

When, this noon, he is taken out for his walk, he appears to be much happier. His happiness is particularly brought into relief against the sad, empty background. He raised up his fettered hands and saluted me and he said with a smile. "My day is at last fixed. We could not meet at noon day after tomorrow."

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A lump came into my throat at these words. I felt suffocated as though the rope around my throat was being tightened. I did not fall down because I was sitting on the platform of the peepal. But he was laughing. Who could fathom and how the heart of this man who lacked in any emotion and had turned death itself into a plaything?

His laughter did not carry the quality of artificiality, sadness or bitterness. When he saw my emotional condition, he once again laughed and, looking up at the empty expanse in the sky, said, 'I know what is happening in your mind. Are you really so sensitive to death?'. I tried to smile back in reply but failed in the attempt. If anything, the sadness lurking in the mind came out in the open.

My mute regret made him grave for a moment, but he started, 'I am not preaching philosophy to you. But what is really fearful about death? Our life is the battle-field of the two principles of life, and destruction. In fact, these are the two aspects of the principle of life. The peasant ploughs the field breaks and levels up the sods and then sows and grows his food. Later, he beats up the green plants he had tended with a loving heart and delicate touch of fingers when they get ripe and turn yellow in order to remove the grain the plants hold out. This is called life. Do you think I am going to die merely because I have been condemned or would otherwise have remained immortal?'

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Although the air in the jail at night was calm, one discerns in it some inarticulate beauty. When the jail abode of the afflicted and the oppressed, is bathed by the gentle moonlight, the creatures worn out with the day's labours tell stories of their homes and try to pour in them some living feeling. The pigeon of the heart takes a wordless message and hurries away in the direction of home. Seizing the bars of my cell, I looked at my friend the tree. The moonlight today was overflowing like milk out of the mouth of a

Could my neighbour be awake in his cell like myself? Was his mind, like mine, filled with various thoughts? How long was he talking that noon. How indifferent to death. He had then told me the story that got him the sentence of hanging.

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He was an accused person in an armed conspiracy case. The case was going to be conducted within the jail walls. The police had captured the skeins of the conspiracy because one of the conspirators had betrayed the conspirators to the police. He told me everything. The leader of the conspiracy had entrusted the traitor with an important task. But it involved a risk of life and the traitor shrank from it. The traitor as a rule has to forfeit his life and my neighbour had been asked to carry out the sentence. The traitor had had no idea of it. He was under the illusion that his default had been condoned. One day, both men went into the forest for surveying a site and my neighbour informed the traitor of the decision of the leader. The traitor was gripped by terrible fear and trembled all over. He fell down in the dust and begged for mercy on his life. My neighbour saw the sight of how man, through his fear of death, becomes a worm. His heart was touched and he saved the traitor's life.

My neighbour had made a big mistake through his feeling of pity. Next day, a number of arrests were made and it was then understood that the traitor on his return from the forest had asked for police protection. He knew the leader of the conspirary, and the police got what they wanted. At this time, my neighbour took a terrible vow. It was necessary to avenge his mistake by taking the life of the traitor. But he was protected with elaborate precautions. When every day he narrated in court the story of the conspiracy the blood of the conspirators boiled with anger and they condemned him in the strongest terms. But my neighbour sat with bent head through the realization of his blunder.

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One night, he developed a fit of pain in the stomach. Whole night, he moved about on the ground because of his terrible pain. The news was taken to the warders and he was taken to the hospital. In the morning my neighbour met the traitor in the hospital. He said to him, 'I have come to realize that what you did was right. I can't bear my hardships, I have made up my mind to tell the whole truth and extricate myself out of the whole affair'. The traitor shared the joy of the jackal who had lost his tail and secured a companion with a lost tail. They spent a couple of days together.

His stomach-ache had not yet stopped. Both had by now become great friends and, one afternoon, my neigbour took out a revolver from under his pillow and shot at the traitor. But he missed his aim. The traitor started to run to save his life with shouts of 'Save me, save me'. But another shot entered his back. Only death could tell whether he died of the bullet in the back or out of his panic while he was running down the stairs. There were still some bullets in the revolver and, if he had cared, he could have taken a couple or more of lives. But he valued the price of life. He could not bear the thought of taking innocent lives and took the bullets out of the weapon and threw them away. The sentries paralyzed with fear at the the sight of the furious gunman, now took courage. When they saw the happy face of a man who had achieved his desire, they came forward and he was secured.

The alarm bell rang. Jail officials came running. Much happened. But my neighbour was completly indifferent. Some sentries were dismissed. The entire jail was searched. But nobody could imagine how a revolver was smuggled through the strict watch right into the jail hospital. Every attempt was made to get the story out of my neighbour. But it proved futile.

The death of the approver changed the entire aspect of the case. But my neighbour was tried for the additional crime of manslaughter and sentenced to death. There were some preliminary formalities preceding the execution of his sentence of hanging. But even these were now over and he was going to be hanged day after tomorrow.

Suddenly, a scream of fear was heard from the cell of my neighbour. What could have frightened this fearless man?

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There is a gentle and pleasant breeze. There is a single star on the eastern horizon which is spilling its brilliance after rendering all the stars in the sky powerless. The milky-way so far conspicuous has been swamped in an unknown sea of light. The rustle of the peepal leaves makes music to the ear. The routine of the prisoners in the jail has started to the regular rhythm of the jail bell.

The nests in my friend, the peepal tree are now full of sound. The throats that raise the symphony of variegated sweet sounds will soon be silent. The first flood of light of the dawn had spread on the tips of the tree leaves and a herd of parrots flew away from one branch of the tree —up, up.

They have not the slightest idea of cages even in their dreams. To take their flight in the sky, have races of flight in the sky, after having a dinner of wild fruit, perch on the tops of trees and houses, flaunt their green glory and red bills and create desire in the beauty-loving eye and then evade the arm streched out to capture them and stage their flight after filling the space with their cries of joy—this is their life. What about these poor birds when man imprisons man to

(Continued on Page 27)

'IT MUST BE MADE EASIER'

Smith in The Cleveland Press, NEA

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The following programme has been fixed in connection with the Balkan-ji-Bari children's reception to its Patron, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, on Thursday, April 6, 1950, at the Krishna Giri Upvan, Borivli.

On the arrival of the President at the Garden Gate at 8-30 A.M., Shri B. G. Kher, President, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—will present to him its General Secretary. Then they will proceed to the Rally Ground where the General Secretary will present to the President the members of the Governing and Provincial Councils.

After that, the President will hoist the National Flag and the Balkan-ji-Bari Emblem, followed by the Children's March Past and Salute. Then there will be an address to the President, who in turn will give his message to children, after which there will be thanksgiving. The function will terminate with the Balkan-ji-Bari Yell.

Not just hundreds, but thousands of children are expected to participate in the function—which let us hope, will be a grand success. The children's parties will pass the whole day at the Garden, and also will visit the Kanheri Caves

The Race in The Sea

In the sea there are no laws. Every fish can go where it likes, and there is often a great deal of trouble and muddle All the creatures of the deep get in one another's way, because there are no streets, and no directors of traffic, and if a large fish gobbles up a small one, who swims across his nose, nobody says anything

Things came to such a pass, says the legend, that once—a long time ago—the fish decided to have a King whose duty it would be to organise the ways of the ocean, though even that didn't work for long

However, they tried it, but how to choose a King was a problem. The whale was too large, the shark was not trustworthy, the dolphin was too gay, and the cod too solemn.

"Let's swim for it," suggested the sprat.

That was a good idea. After a number of arguments, they all lined up near some rocks, and the scuffling and the changing of places took up a lot of time. The whiting said it would be swamped if it were near the whale, and the had-dock objected to having the lobster so close to it. The pike, who was organising the race, reminded them dryly that the winner would have to be obeyed without a murmur, and gave them so much to think about that they came down and got into line.

"Go!" shouted the pike

Off they went! Fins and tails working, eyes strained, scales gleaming, and on and on through the cool green sea with the waves rolling on top of them and the wind watching them. Half way to the winning post the whale fell out and lay panting on top of the water. The crab and the lobster were nowhere to be seen. The sprat was hanging on to the tail of the shark who thought it was a sea spider tickling him; the rest of the fish were stretched out anyhow, one behind the other, straining every nerve to get in front of the one ahead. At last a great shout went up.

"Who's won?" panted the sole, who was among the straggiers.

"The herring" they cried. "The herring's won!"

Then they all swam up to make their bow to the herring, but the sole was so disgusted to think that the common fish had won and so envious that it sneered horribly at the King and its mouth got stuck in that ugly position!

Down to the bottom of the sea sank the sole to see if it could straighten out its mouth, but nothing could be done about it, and it has remained crooked ever since as a punishment. Next time you see a sole look at its mouth.

* *

BALKAN-JI-BARI

A number of new centres of the Balkan-ji-Bari — Akil Hind Balak Sangh—have been started in all parts of India. There are plenty of them already in Bombay and Suburbs. Boys and girls meet every day—and at some places three times or twice a week — and at yet other places, just once a week. Try and attend their gatherings, and you will never like to miss them.

All are most welcome to join this premier children's organisation in this country. Boys and girls can be enrolled as its Members, and elders as it Workers. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, who will be glad to hear from you always!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada
"GULISTAN," KHAR,
BOMBAY 21.

Welcoming the child with a smile.

The child responds with a smile.

Can you recognise this animal? Whose face, whose horns, whose hump, whose legs and whose tail has it got?

IN DOLL-I-STAN

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(Continued from Page 5)

Primitive Modes of the South Seas, the Pacific and Mexico.

But an achievement through Folk Mode as of JAMINI ROY'S is indeed an outstanding occurence in art world. Mrs. Krishna is finding her place in the abovesaid two segments. The restive impulse in an artiste is like liquid: it would, any how, find its own level,—I mean, the level of Form and Content

Another charming piece done by Mrs. Krishna is MAYUR. In flowing and unhesitating lines and bold colours with echoes and re-echoes here and there, she has done a portrait of peacock of proud gait. She said she got the idea from some old lines drawn by her 4½-year-old daughter Chitrangada who is always given a big supply of coloured chalk sticks.

Then there are THE MASK: a story-telling composition where juvenility is expressed in the wearing of the masks and the children's gestures; HORSES and THEY PLAY: two pieces revealing the artiste's awareness of animal's gay mood and the animal society; and the HAPPY THREE where you are face to face with the disturbing mysticism of three owls

Nearly all these paintings of Mrs. Krishna justify her search for simplicity in lines and colours. Her employment of Folk Mode in dolls and toys, is complete to the use of folkal decorativeness.

TURNING OF A LEAF

And these significant pieces have been done only in January this year in Calcutta. Incidentally, it seems, Mrs. Krishna would have sufficient reasons to remember this city of Calcutta. First, she met here in 1941 when she was having her first one-woman exhibition, an artiste of Delhi, Mr. Kanwal Krishna, who in that year became her husband. Again it is in Calcutta that she turns a new leaf in her artistic career by entering the Doll-I-Stan and discovering the life and love in the Toyland.

CONSTABLE said in 1829: "x x x by a close observation of nature he (artiste) discovers qualities existing in her which have never been portrayed before and thus forms a style which is original. x x x The advance of the artiste in a new path must be slow x x x."

Inner Urge

The mother in Mrs. Krishna has uptil now been the big driving force behind her breaking into this new phase of artistry. Her own child, the child's dolls and toys, the mother's affection and pristine child-likeness, coupled with the capacity to pronounce feelings through a technique she has acquired—these all are in horizontal line with the works mentioned above. The element of affection can do wonder if and when extended to widespread sympathy

A last word: VAN GOGH developed his strength and strange vitality by trying to be, according to his own confession, "simply honest." That did lead him through distress, want, poverty, desperation and despair to acquire a virile strength of self-expression and to be "an impassioned champion of social realism"

LET MRS KRISHNA MAY ONE URGE, TRY TO BE HONESTLY SIMPLE AND FLOURISH IN HER DOLL-I-STAN GIVING US MORE OF VERVE, FERVOUR, AND VITALITY OF WHICH WE NEVER HAVE HAD ENOUGH.

I WANTED TO BE A PIRATE

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(Continued from Page 7)

far as I know, to bring that necessary term into the vocabulary.

I must also warn readers that Butler's guess that the author of the Odyssey was a woman is not an Erewhonian joke, and that it is now impossible to read it again without being at least half convinced that he was as right as Dickens was about George Eliot.

***"The Essential Samuel Butler". Edited by G. H. D. Cole.**

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NOT ALL THERE?

At Pearson, Ontario (Canada), councillor, Mr. 5/8th Smith, produced his birth certificate at a meeting to prove he was registered "5/8" "My father wanted me to be a distinctive Smith". he said; his wife calls him Willy.

GOLD MINE IN THE SKY

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(Continued from Page 2)

as high as the operating cabin on the bridge, 20 feet above the deck.

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The wire rope lines suffer severe fatigue strains and repeated shock-loading. Abrasive wear is tremendous, But the ropes cannot be lubricated because grease will suspend free gold. To increase service life, ropes are frequently changed end for end.

Amid these rigors, the crew always has time for a laugh. They had a hearty one last winter. While it is in operation, the dredge screeches, screams and wails like a banshee as rocks scrape against steel. The noise can be heard for many miles up and down the valley. Two women tourists travelling on a near-by highway one night heard these weird noises and looking across the flat land saw what appeared to be a well-lit building. They speeded into Fairplay and made an emergency report to the sheriff. "You better get out to that roadhouse as fast as you can. The way those women are screaming there's sure to be someone killed"

Increased Population

"In 1850, one hundred years ago, the number of people who lived in the world was one thousand and nine million. Today the number has increased to two thousand three hundred and sixteen million and is still increasing."

—Colonel C.J.P. Hudson, on the BBC.

MAN WHO CONQUERED DEATH

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(Continued from Page 25)

fulfil his desire? But they had wings for flight and..

And what even if man were endowed with wings? Even parrots who possessed wings found themselves imprisoned in cages. Man does not desire merely to imprison beauty but also to exploit labour potential, out of his cupidity. And those who maintain that man of foreign countries should not exploit man in this country and take out of his mouth the fruit of his labour and struggle in this direction are condemned by the imperialists to long terms of imprisonment. The prisoners spending the lives of caged parrots and living a helpless robotesque existence were just insignificant drops of water in the ocean. Do the people outside have even an idea of their very existence?

The whirr of the chakki has started everywhere and I must also start my work on the chakki. A young man like me who has plunged into the battle for grinding the imperialists must complete the daily schedule of grinding or face the fetters or the penalty of working the oil-press. I would become mad if I were required to move round and round around the oil-press.

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The convict warder picked out a key from the bunch that hung on a long chain down his yellow uniform and tried it in the lock of my cell. There was lying in the square outside a killed cobra. The cry of fear in the adjoining cell must have been brought forth by the cobra. The warder narrated the whole story to me. For a long time, the fight between the cobra and man had been in progress The cobra would raise its hood and furiously attack but would feel pain caused through the impact of the stone wall. The man seized the opportunity of getting hold of the tail of the serpent and hurled it instantaneously against the wall. The furious creature tried to wind itself round the leg of the man and the man would press down the head of the reptile under his foot. The will to life had filled the cobra with the strength of a hundred serpents. While it was trying to wind up and get a strong grip with its tail, the man again succeeded in flinging it against the wall. He put his blanket against the exausted serpent, wrapped it up and literally killed it by knocking it against the hard ground.

Now I was called in for the panchanama and I could see that this was what had created the commotion in my neighbour's cell And yet he did not utter a single word to call for anyone's help.

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When I met him in the noon, I asked him 'You gave this fight even when you knew you were going to be hanged tomorrow? If I were in your place, I would have preferred the more pleasant death.'

He said nothing for a moment, He scanned the sky as though he was absorbed in his dream. But shortly, he said, 'The world cannot get along if we preferred today the death that was coming the next day. The soldiers in the battlefield are indifferent to death and still they fight to avoid death To die while fighting is one thing and to die passively another. I fought the cobra and won. If I had grown nervous I would have been required to embrace the coward's death 'My way to death leads through that door But I intervened and drove away death that sought to overtake me through the shortcut. Let death come tomorrow. Why should one forego the experience of hanging?'

I could not respond to his open laughter. I simply couldn't do it The thought came into my mind of approaching him, falling on his feet and begging him, 'Where did you get this mental strength? Tell me the secret'. But no word could escape out of my mouth.

My smiling neighbour raised against his fettered hands and made the movement of 'namaskar' and he accompanied the sentry in the direction of his cell

I tried to collect a complete impression in my eyes of the emotionless, fearless figure from behind. This was our last meeting, this was the last view of the man Tomorrow morning tomorrow....

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The atmosphere is filled with intoxicating summer. The bees collecting honey out of the flowers in company of the butterflies wandering about among the beds of flowers are impressing on one the world of creation. The pigeon couple collecting each bit of straw in order to make their nest in the crevice in the prison-wall is preoccupied with the plans of tomorrow. These symbols of creation are particularly attracting my attention today. I am filled with extreme joy at the sight of the sparrows carrying in their bills the bits of worms for their young. I am prohibited from taking out my walk this afternoon. The peepal tree that has braved mighty storms and faced the transformation brought about by nature's seasons and became my friend is being cut down with the help of an axe and a saw. I am glad this tree will be utilized for a good purpose.

Last night suddenly a shadow, a form, stood outside my cell and "shoo-shooed" me. I was seeing the dream of the ritual of hanging of my neighbour. When I opened my eyes, the man himself was standing in front of me. For a moment I could not realize that it was not a dream. He put his hand inside the bars and took my hand in his own and he muttered, 'This now is our real parting. I pity that hangman's rope. Goodbye.'

And then, in the early morning, alarm bells rang. The sound of guns was also heard. But the neighbour who escaped through the hangman's secret door has still been missing. Investigations are in progress to find out how he escaped. The night watchmen have been placed under arrest. Several persons were searched. I was also plagued with questions. But the mystery of my neighbour who cheated death twice remains unsolved upto this moment.

This afternoon there is in the atmosphere a kind of enthusiasm. The semi-circular sky that I could see beyond the mutilated body of my friend the peepal tree appears to me like a symbol of infinite life. And I also feel that only the feeble need allow themselves to be hindered by the bars of the cell and the black moss-covered walls.

That living man who could get over seven locks, three walls and two deep pits of death...

The red-necked parrot flying with complete freedom in the sky.

The fighter who has received life's message to live.

The struggling man who could bend the design of destruction.

HOLLYWOOD'S NEW FACES—II

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(Continued from Page 2)

whoop of joy, she came on Amanda. Right away she knew that was it and the studio, which had been perfectly happy with Beverly Neill all along, agreed it sounded right for her.

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Just as she likes old names, Amanda lists older players as her favourites. She adores Ethel Barymore and Judith Anderson. She lists the late Frank Morgan as her favourite among all the actors she has seen. She also is fond of a solid younger star named Joel McCrea, his wife and their sons, Jody and David.

Amanda lives with her dad, Jesse C. Neill, a real-estate man, and mother nearly within the shadow of the MGM main gate in Culver city. She played a Southern belle in her recently completed first picture, "Stars in My Crown," which stars Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. But although the picture is finished, Amanda still puts in a hard day's work at the studio.

Her daily routine includes two hours with Lillian Burns, studio drama coach, and an hour with Gertrude Fogler, the diction coach. Then comes fencing, at which she's good, having won a first and a second in the women's division of Southern California college tournaments. There's also an hour of dancing daily. Amanda devotes an hour at home every night to voice placement.

The latter poses Amanda's only problem at the moment. Voice placement means noise, and Amanda is sure the others in her small apartment house are convinced she's nuts. But being determined, Amanda keeps right on whooping and shouting. Naturally, the Neills will have to move before long Either that or join Los Angeles' long list of unsolved murders.

In "Stars in My Crown," Amanda plays a schoolteacher, and a schoolteacher she almost became in real life. Following a semester at Chaffey Junior College in Ontario, Cal., she was headed for Pomona College and a master's degree for a school marm's life, just like another redhead named Ann Sheridan. She shudders a little when she thinks of it.

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They're working very carefully with Amanda. It was agreed at the start that she would take no bit parts. She doesn't even have to pose for bathing-suit pictures, which is all right with her because she doesn't think she's the type. She couldn't be more wrong.

Amanda is up for a good role in "Running of The Tide," which stars Ethel Barrymore. In fact, she's up for two parts. One is that of "Polly," the belle of Salem in the 1800s and the other, "Dulcy," a naughty young lady who more or less reforms. She's eager to do "Dulcy" and because Ethel Barrymore thinks she's ideal for the role and is campaigning for her, she'll probably get it.

Amanda Blake is a serious, beautiful girl who has mostly herself to thank for any success which may have come her way. For extra money she has been a telephone operator, a monologuist for women's clubs and a constant job seeker at little-theatre shows. She's five feet seven, weighs 130 pounds and has blue eyes and red hair.

Her chief aids in keeping in shape are her fencing and the Gaylord Hauser diet which she describes as "millions of wheat germs and lots of vegetables—any vegetables."

OUR DIPLOMATS IN THE MAKING

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(Continued from Page 4)

knowledge and wisdom, the bulk of the people are midgets when compared to the giants abroad. Our politicians may make a noise at home but they cow down to a whisper when they have to speak or meet people out of India. A small man makes much noise at home to show that he is alive, while a great man makes intelligible noise abroad and is listened to.

People in Europe may not have the 'Bhagwad Gita' and may not know what 'Yoga' is, but they know how to manage their own affairs peaceably and those of others on principles. We in India are in the process of learning the art of managing our own affairs and it will therefore be a wise move, if we go about slowly in the art of propaganda. For all said and done, we need not forget that propaganda is not an easy thing, and bad propaganda is worse than no propaganda at all. Not that we need to sleep or suffer from a complex. but we need to learn the art of propaganda, before we send propagandists abroad and we ought to teach them the art of shutting their mouth, when they have nothing sensible or worthwhile telling.

"Sweetie" Stories

It behoves the Indian propagandist to know what he is talking about instead of making his people and country ridiculous. The sooner we realise that there is so much we do not know which we need to know, we will be making lesser fools of ourselves and will not give the foreigners a chance to laugh in their sleeves everytime they are talking with us or about us. No sane propagandist has ever taken it into his head to call his lady typist a "sweetie" or to kiss her, but some of our propagandists have done this.

There is a move, I am told, to give a six weeks' training to intending ambassadors or propagandists in the art of behaving before they leave the shores of Mother India. It is time that this training became compulsory and were systematically conducted, because we cannot allow outsiders to laugh at us for the folly or misplaced zeal of those we send as our representatives. We Indians have committed many blunders of an irreparable nature, and the fact that there are a little more than half a dozen great men in the country prevents the outsider from damning us wholesale. Most of our great men have seen the drawbacks of our ambassadors and propagandists and have spoken frankly on them, but much heed has not been paid, and it is this that makes some of them nervous when they go abroad.

It is needless to say that intending propagandists need to know the elements of practical psychology and the art of putting people at their ease. Another—and a more serious drawback of the Indian propagandist—is that he does not know how to control his tongue, and his love for arguments is so pronounced that he is blind to the fact that all people are not willing to listen to an ill-worded, illogical argument of a wishy-washy kind. That the outsider is bored stiff, when our propagandist is talking makes it necessary for the propagandist to examine himself and his qualification before he opens his mouth.

Art Of Silence

Arguments have their place and there is nothing so well appreciated as a well-worded argument with a kick in it, but one cannot go on arguing for hours at a stretch when people have something better to occupy themselves with. People out of India know when to work and when to play, and though they may not have so many leaders in their country as we have in ours and as many lawyers, they are sensible enough to remain quiet, when it is more profitable to do so. The art of conversation—pleasant and relishing—needs to be cultivated and politics and religion should be relegated to the background, as they are by no means appetising subjects for tete-e-tetes. The art of discreet silence is also worth cultivating, instead of noisy witticisms or seeming stealthiness. Humour is a good table salt, but it need not be lavished and over the table nor need it be sprinkled out of place or time. Refinement is a something that can be felt at a glance and ladies are not slow to observe that and to react accordingly. It pays to be a gentleman in mixed company.

Propagandists are not always telling. They are often hearing, often observing. Their observations are kept to themselves and their comments, too. They are so much adept at the art of keeping secrets that they are a success whatever they do. This is not the case with the Indian propagandist who is always wanting to show how voluble he is and whose bolt, like the proverbial fool's, is soon lost. Needless to say we want propagandists who will be an asset to the country and nepotism should not come in the way of the right propagandists.

Basic Need

Propaganda comes to naught when the people at home are ill fed, ill clad, ill sheltered. Peace and contentment at home go a long way to making propaganda abroad a success, and for this we need a powerfully true press at home.

When we have good propaganda at home (backed by sincere desires and immediate reforms) and can use the pen and the tongue actively on the burningly vital problems of the country, we can unite the disunited elements at home and counteract the anti-Indian propaganda. This is no more than saying that we should have peace at home and know what tolerance is instead of merely preaching it to others who know us better. And last, but not the least is the question of expense which the Indian propagandist should take note of. A poor country like India cannot afford expansive pompous propaganda. Republican India should not forget this.

Labour-Saving Device

"I drove a hundred miles to take my leave of a seventy-year-old Englishman who lives all on his own in the hills, cultivating fruit and wheat. Quite a lad — with a labour-saving device that lots of housewives might envy. This is a stream that flows through his dining room. Washing up is simple. All he does is to bend down from the table, dip the pots and pans in the water and leave them to drain."

—Laurence Jacobs, on life in Uganda in a B.B.C. programme.

Ten Commandments For Successful Courtship

Let us talk it over—

CHASTITY REMAINS BULWARK AGAINST WRECKING MARRIAGE

AT a time when drink was considered a sin in Indian society, one could hardly have imagined that women would be among its champions.

Now, that is not to say that women have never committed sin or not supported sinful practices. But since women have had to suffer so much misery and humiliation (almost in every society the world over), due to man's indulgence in drink, it was natural to expect that they would unanimously support its banishment i.e Prohibition. Unfortunately they do not! I say unfortunately because all the women anti-Prohibitionists happen to be educated and belong to the higher strata of society by virtue of which their actions and ways of behaviour are in a position to give a lead to the rest.

These fair devotees of Bacchus condemn Government's Prohibition policy as an inroad on individual liberty. Not only that, they look upon it as financial Harakiri on the part of Government. To these butterflies of society individual liberty has no other meaning than the freedom to frequent fashionable haunts and spend best part of the evening in clubs (not for healthy sports activities but idle recreation) irrespective of what the ayah does to their children at home. As for their knowledge of finance it mostly consists in "giving hot" to the cook or chokra for paying a couple of nickels more for vegetables and themselves buying things for double their actual worth in some big-sounding stores. The pity about these fair champions is that they are not real appreciators of this so-called divine drink on earth. Most of them have taken to it by way of fashion, for, it had come to be regarded as such in the old set-up under the British rulers.

I remember the discussion I once had with an elderly lady on the merits and demerits of Prohibition. From the manner of her attack and the bloom on her skinny cheeks notwithstanding her age and frail constitution made me convinced that the lady must be having a peg or two by way of night cap. Discerning readers will not consider this linking of rosy cheeks with the night cap as propaganda for drink, for they must be aware that even T.B. patients betray a kind of bloom on the cheeks! Now, this lay mine belonged to a well-known and cultured family in Bombay and was herself not only a socialite but connected with social welfare activities. That is why the views expressed by her surprised and amused me, all the more.

In the first place, she was antagonistic to Government's Prohibition policy because she held that thereby thousands would be rendered unemployed. In the second place, she argued, it would lead to illicit distillation of liquor, high prices and corruption. But wasn't that same as saying that rationing and controls on essential commodities give rise to the black market and corruption and should therefore be removed? Her final—and what she thought plausible—argument was based on the plea for individual freedom. She started talking about the exploited section of society and observed that their life was miserable due to scanty earnings, bad housing, growing families etc. They had no means of recreation and drink was the only thing that enabled them to forget their worries for at least a few hours.

This is a common excuse given by the anti-Prohibitionists. But curiously enough they turn a blind eye to the redoubled misery the drunken husband brings to his wife and children. His addiction to the bottle deprives him of all sense of responsibility towards his family. Apart from injuring his own health and mental balance, which gradually incapacitates him for work, he sometimes tries to find money by fair means or foul to satisfy his craving for a drink. He expects his wife to give her own earnings too—I personally knew several such cases—and bring privations in their none too happy life. It is all right to blame authorities for not giving him a better deal in life but to plead for his right which does great harm to him is making yourself ridiculous.

This is about the poor people. What of the others who take to drinking even when they are provided with good houses, education, decent incomes and any number of opportunities for recreation? Their excuse is that alcohol is health-giving (because their brand of bottles cost more money) and inducive to creative activities like writing, music, painting and so on. This is nothing but sheer bunkum and it is sad that women of this class are falling a prey to it, howsoever infinitesimal their number.

Here's good wishes to Prohibition in Bombay which the President is inaugurating.

—Leela

SEPTEMBER, October, and November of last year saw 500,000 American girls take unto themselves husbands—one each. By now, about a third of them wonder whether they made the great mistake of their lives. According to the sociologists, the majority of this unhappy third will permanently separate or divorce by 1960, writes Dr. James F. Bender in 'Your Life':

Why are these women having such a tough time making their marriages work? The reasons are many, but all of them involve breaking the ten commandments of successful courtship; the things we do or fail to do before marriage cast their shadows years ahead.

Let's review briefly these ten commandments, for even if they are broken, sometimes you can mend them afterwards. However, to play safe—to insure a successful marriage—you'll want to do everything you can to avoid breaking them.

1. GIVE YOURSELF TIME ENOUGH TO REALLY BECOME ACQUAINTED BEFORE YOU MARRY. What do we mean by "time enough"? **At least a year of keeping company steadily.**

The reason we can be dogmatic about this is that we have a number of careful studies to prove that marriages tend to go on the rocks quickly when partners haven't become well acquainted over a considerable time.

You see, a marriage succeeds because husband and wife like each other, as well as love each other. Quick infatuation may soon die out. Result: the marriage crumbles. But when the partners are good friends, when they like each other, their love grows, and their future happiness is assured.

Period Of Courtship

Professor Lewis M. Terman of Stanford University and his associates studied thousands of cases of happy marriage.

They came to the conclusion that those couples who had been friends for three or more years before they decided to marry achieved the most success in marriage.

The very happiest group had been friends since elementary school days! Is it any wonder that so few "quickie marriages' survive?

2. DISCOVER YOUR COMMON INTERESTS, SHARE THEM, AND TOGETHER DEVELOP NEW ONES. So many of our young men and women these days spend so much of their time together in the movies, at dances, on double dates, and the like, that they don't have time for serious conversation. They seem to be trying to escape each other's companionship by sharing it with others.

Common Interests

There are, of course, many happy marriages in which husband and wife have many independent interests. But in these cases they also have a number of common interests.

Let's put it this way:

Most successful marriages are built on interests. Some of these are held in common by husband and wife. Others are held independently.

For example, I know a happy couple who enjoy gardening as a common interest. The husband is an ardent bowler, the captain of his company's team. The wife isn't interested in bowling. She likes to attend lectures at the Museum of Natural History. The husband doesn't care for lectures On the night he bowls, she goes to lectures. The arrangement is mutually satisfactory.

As you keep company with your sweetheart, find out what he likes—and what he dislikes. Tell him your interests. So long as they overlap in some respects—so long as you are both willing to develop new ones in common—you lay a cornerstone of a good marriage.

3. TALK THINGS OUT TOGETHER. Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Mowrer of the University of Chicago some years ago studied happy and divorced couples. They came to the conclusion that marriages survive happily when husband and wife make a practice of talking out their fears and worries together as they arise. This sort of thing should become a habit during courtship.

Tackling Fears

For example, how much better it is to discuss your fear of sex, if you have this fear, before marriage than to wait for a possible embarrassment on your wedding night. The mere sharing of your fear tends to decrease it. Your fiance will feel pleased that you shared your fear with him first. Then together you can plan what to do about it.

Remember, speech was made to open man to wife, not to rear barriers between them. Courtship is a time for high seriousness, for important talk together, as well as a time for fun.

4. GET ACQUAINTED WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY. Particularly beware of the man who won't introduce you to his folks—or the girl who is very mysterious about her family. If possible, you'll want to marry someone who's had the grand experience of a happy family life. You'll want a share of that happy family life. Similarly, if they are right thinking folks, his people will want to make you a part of the family. This doesn't mean that you are going to make your home with them permanently; you are, however, likely to meet and visit them often, so why not learn to respect or love them before your marriage? It will make things easier for you and him afterwards.

5. MAKE SURE YOU KNOW HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD CHILDREN, RELIGION, MONEY, AND HOME—AND THAT HE KNOWS YOURS—BEFORE YOU CONSENT TO MARRY. Let us suppose you have been going quite steadily with your boy friend for a year or more. He's shown you a good time. He's gay. You like to be with him. Other girls find him attractive. And then one night he tells you he loves you, that he wants to marry you.

Be Frank

You then tell him what is in your heart. Let's say you love him, and you tell him so. You become engaged, and very shortly after, if you haven't done so already, you're going to ask him about the important subjects in this fifth commandment.

Some wise girls don't accept their engagement rings until they first make sure how the man stands on these matters. Why? Because they are the most important issues in marriage. They need to be resolved BEFORE rather than AFTER the wedding.

6. DON'T BECOME PHYSICALLY INTIMATE BEFORE MARRIAGE. Did you know that pre-marital sex relations are more often part of the case histories of divorced than of happily married couples? It is easy to understand why. There is always a sense of guilt involved, because promiscuity isn't approved by our society. Sometimes this guilt-sense is at a subconscious level. So many of our young people believe they are "liberated" from the taboos of their environment; but they can't be. It isn't psychologically possible.

Chastity

There are other reasons. A girl of twenty-four came to see me recently about her disintegrating marriage. She and her husband were not sexually compatible The reason, as we discovered, was that she had had relations with two other men before she met her husband. She was afraid to tell him lest he shy away from signing the marriage license. Fear was ever with her. Then too she compared her first experiences with her marital relations. The result of all this turbulence within her was a very unsatisfactory adjustment to her husband.

Remember, chastity remains one of the bulwarks of a happy courtship. The chaste woman makes the best wife. And the chaste man makes the best husband.

7. SELECT A MATE FROM THE SAME GENERAL BACKGROUND AS

(Continued on Page 31)

TRAINING W.R.A.F. INSTRUCTORS

F/Lt. W. A. Turner, of Middlesex taking a mixed class in Fencing at the R.A.F. school of physical training. In the foreground is ACW. Madeleine McLauchlan of Aberdeen.

SUBSIDIARY FOODS

★

Sweet Potato Karanji

The ingredients required are 1 lb. sweet potatoes, half a cupful wheat flour for dough making. (2) Grated cocoanut one, ½ lb. gur, 1 oz. groundnuts, cardamom for flavouring, a pinch of salt and 1 cupful vegetable oil.

Boil sweet potatoes till soft. Remove skin, mash well and add flour and salt. Knead into dough. Take one small ball of the dough and spread on plaintain leaf of a size bigger than the ordinary puri. Fill the stuffing made of cocoanut, gur, cardamom and sliced nuts. Heat these things till the gur turns into a sticky syrup. Allow it to cool before filling in the potato covering. Fry the karanji in heated oil keeping the fire low. This recipe is for about a dozen karanjis.

Bananas And Bajri

Millets like bajri and jowar were once staple food of the Marathas but due to rationing other communities are also forced to eat them. From nutritional point of view millets are superior to rice and even wheat which contain much carbohydrates. Mixing millets with bananas has an added advantage of making the former palatable. Besides, bananas contain A B and C vitamins though the A vitamin content is much smaller.

Take a slightly over-ripe banana and mash into a paste. Add to it bajri or jowar flour which should be seived first. For one big banana add a cupful of flour. If necessary, dip your hand in water while you knead the dough. Take a small quantity of it and roll it out till it is as round and big as a halfplate. Bake it on an iron or earthern plate. Apply a little ghee while on the baking plate or afterwards. Serve hot. Unless the dough is of a very good consistency, these chappatis will be very brittle.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

People's Role in Art—Impulse of patronal force—Situation not encouraging—Art-appreciation Courses—Art gallery for Bombay—Fine Arts in Baroda University—Light on Topolski's painting—Damage to Gandhiji's statue.

The marked increase in the demand for encouragement to art has been one of the consequences of independence; and with it there has been also the resurgence of unhealthy forces and influences. Enemies of Indian art have persisted in persecuting it with increased intrepidity. The rank of critics and connoissners has begun to swell suddenly. Interested parties have seen, through the boom, brighter prospects for achievement of their selfish ends. Some of them have, with the credentials of books published by them, made themselves easily available for advice and guidance to the Ministries of Education.

People And Art

Has independence revitalised, in its wake, the aesthetic sense of the people? Has it actually stimulated the demand for art? In view of the realities of the situation, replies cannot be in the affiirmative. Ignorance about art is still as deep as it was before. Here are a few of its unmistakable evidences. Traders in art have been prompted to pose as disinterested critics. Half-baked amateurs have sprung forth, in a large number, as exponents and authorities. Culture factories have started to tinker with art by setting faulty standards and by propagating the worship of false gods. Obviously, enlightened public opinion on art is too weak to denounce such pernicious activities and to lead to the exposure of imposters and hypocrites

Intelligent appreciation, on the part of the people, is one of the requisites of the true development of every art. It is a force which stimulates the progress of art in the right direction. The sculptural wealth, monuments like the Taj Mahal and Kailas of Ellore and Complex Dhruvapad School of music of Haridas, Tansen and Soordas were not the products of unemployed artists or excrescences of creative energy. They were intended for and appreciated by the people. They still indicate how strong the impulse of the patronal force to art should have been in the past

Government's Approach

In all sincerity, the Government proposes to tackle the problem of art, but in order to do so, it has fixed its attention on national trusts, cultural commissions and academies. Here the question, which arises, is this. How will such agencies dispel popular ignorance about art and create a demand for Indian art? The Government should find a reply to it before embarking upon elaborate or expensive plans. The demand for art of the right sort must be there as in incentive to the creative urge of artists

Revitalisation of the aesthetic sense of the people is as essential as encouragement to artists As an aim, it will be achieved only by degrees and not overnight In his address at the inauguration of the Jehangir Art Gallery, Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher laid full emphasis on the restoration of art to regenerate the aesthetic sense of the people. His Government's idea, he declared, was that art education should aim not merely at producing artists, but should be part and parcel of general education The training of the people in appreciation of art must proceed at equal pace with education of artists

In Villages And Towns

Reinstatement of Indian art in modern life should be the principal aim of every plan for the cultivation of the aesthetic sense of the people In India, such a process will, therefore, run on entirely different lines Indian art is not dead. It has to be lifted from the prolonged state of dormancy. Vestiges of the classical tradition of music and other arts are still formed in unsophisticated life in rural areas Art-forms intended to be introduced to the people in such areas should, therefore, be purely Indian They should be developments of the relics which villages have preserved The initiation of such people the rural areas in appreciation of classical music and other arts will be a less difficult undertaking.

The ignorance particularly about Indian arts is deep-rooted in urban areas. Even the educated persons, who claim to be the elite, appear to be in search of art as a cultural attainment. This is a curious anomaly. Such persons imbibe anything which is presented to them as art, but are repelled by every Indian art in its genuine form. They are generally disinclined to recognise hereditary masters as artists, because the latter do not speak in English and do not dress in the European style. To this ignorance about the Indian tradition and prejudice against real masters should be attributed the growth of the fashion of research in arts and the so-called progressive trends and modernism.

In its approach to art, the Government proposes to do the right thing, but it frequently goes the wrong way. For the selection of the personnel of trusts, commissions and academies it takes, as right persons, those who have managed to keep themselves constantly before the eyes of the officials; and such persons do not have the straightforwardness and frankness to admit that they are not appropriate selections; on the contrary, they readily accept the privilege of appointment and find freedom and authority to twiddle with art. Most of them invariably belong to the section of the educated class which styles itself as the elite of the art-world. It is high time that the Government realises what contribution those who honour third-rate singers, dancers and painters as great artists would be capable of making to the development of music, dance and art.

Art Of Education

The towns people need to be efficiently trained in appreciation and discrimination of art. Such a training should be planned on a uniform and country-wide scale—and should be integrated in general education since schools are easily accessible to children in towns. The Art Education Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay had outlined a scheme which was based upon the rational and latest methods and was conceived as an integral part of school-education. A course of art-appreciation, more or less of a theoretical nature, intended for the final standards of secondary education as an examination subject marked the completion of the Committee's scheme.

But the Government has not accepted all the recommendations of the Committee pertaining to art training in schools. It has found that the art-appreciation course was not practicable and has come to the conclusion that 'Drawing and Painting' as an optional subject for the S.S.C. examination would suffice to cultivate the aesthetic sense in students. The Government's decision amounts to 'status quo' of art training in schools. It suggests the triumph of reactionary elements in educational circles—both official and non-official—which were anxious to retain art in education as their exclusive province. The current system would not suffice to meet the needs of aesthetic culture in schools and to arouse students' interest in Indian arts.

Appreciation Courses

It is a mistake to think that mechanical training in drawing and painting or in the singing of a few tunes would leave lasting appreciation of art or music. Equally erroneous is the notion held by those, who consider art to be merely a practical activity, that no art can be taught theoretically. Every Indian art has its history and fundamental principles and theories. Different schools of each art have their distinct features which can be studied with the help of illustrations and demonstrations.

Towards the end of secondary education, students reach the age when they can understand, with readiness, the historical and theoretical aspects of arts. In order, therefore, to foster lasting art appreciation in them, it is absolutely necessary to plan an integrated course for appreciation of painting, music and other arts as a subject for the final standards of secondary education Such a course should be taught through text-books and with the aid of illustrations and demonstrations. The popular aspect of art education is a subject on which the Central and State Governments ought to focus their immediate attention when they are anxious to see Indian art re-emerging as a vital force of life

Art Gallery

The Jehangir Art Gallery, whose foundation stone was laid by the Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, will fulfil Bombay's crying need for an institution of its category. It may be recalled that the gallery was made possible by a generous donation made by Sir Cowasji Jehangir to the Government of Bombay. Sir Cowasji has set in the present age, a noble precedent for philanthrophists that donations can be made exclusively for the foundation of art institutions.

Institutions like the gallery should now signify inauguration of an era of cultural regeneration. They should lead to the resuscitation and reinstatement of Indian art in its rightful place in modern life, and as such they should be planned also as centres of aesthetic training of the people. The Jehangir Art Gallery should prove to be one of such centres. Its management should be in expert hands It should not be dominated by those who introduce imitations of the mannerisms of western modernists as modern Indian art and give lavish publicity to the works of their camp-followers

Fine Arts Faculty

One of the outstanding features of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda will be the Faculty of Fine Arts. It will form a precedent which other art—shy universities—both new and old—should follow As a matter of fact, in the absence of such a faculty the university founded as it was in a well known art centre like Baroda would have been incomplete in the institutions like the Kala Bhuvan, school of music, museum and archaeological department Baroda had all the requisite for the faculty of Fine Arts. It is known for its tradition of music and art of which the Faculty marks a logical culmination

Being a residential institution the university should secure the services of eminent teachers of art and music. This is a point which the authorities should not lose sight of The courses in art and music should be based upon the Indian tradition and should embrace all the schools They should not degenerate into stereotyped styles. In

(Continued on Page 31)

Yakshi (Sculptu. ...rom Sanchi

JAP SURRENDER TERMS SAVED FROM DROWNING

THE fantastic wartime story of how the messenger carrying the Allied surrender terms swam ashore to Japan holding the important document above his head has just come to light. Had he drowned, World War II might have continued for months longer.

The bearer was Katzuo Okazaki, former First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Washington and now Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Japanese House of Representatives.

The Japanese delegates were returning from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Manila when their two-engined bomber ran out of fuel. Mr. Okazaki, the only ranking civilian aboard, was entrusted with the Allied instructions because he had been a 5,000-meter runner in the 1924 Paris Olympics.

The Allied terms specified what Japanese troops were to be demobilized first, what coastal guns were to be destroyed, what preparations were to be made for meeting and housing the occupying powers.

Veil Lifted

"I can't imagine what would have happened if I had drowned," Okazaki said revealing this hitherto unknown bit of history. "General Headquarters already was mistrusting us because we were two days late in getting to Manila. What measures the Allied armies might have taken are pure conjecture But they would have been unpleasant. It might have caused the war to continue, in view of the fact that our party had to escape from the anti-surrender Kamikaze Corps which wanted to continue the war."

Recalling hour by hour those fateful days of August, 1945, Okazaki recited the entire episode:

"We received a directive from MacArthur's headquarters in Manila on August 17, 1945, that a mission of Japanese army and Japanese navy officers should visit Manila immediately. The message instructed us to fly in a Japanese plane painted white with a green cross. It would fly to Okinawa where escort planes would meet us. On Okinawa we would change to an American plane.

"At that time the Kamikaze Corps was still strong. We had to make our preparations in secret lest the Kamikazes attack us 'en route'. It took longer than we expected. We were ready on August 19. Although the directive asked for army and navy officers only, the Japanese government thought it best to include its own representative. I, as Director of the Research Bureau of the Foreign Office, was chosen to join the group — which consisted of seven military officers, seven navy officers, my secretary and myself.

On To Philippines

"We flew from Kisarazu airbase, in the Prefecture adjoining Tokyo, at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 19th. A little after noon we were off Kyushu, Japan's southernmost island, where we were met by American planes. We had been given the call signal 'Bataan.'

"When we called, 'Bataan! Bataan!', the American pilots answered: 'Yes, we are Bataan's watchdog — follow us.'

"We followed them into Iye Jima in the Ryukyus chain. There we boarded a C-54 transport plane. At half past five that afternoon we landed at Nichols Field, outside Manila. We were met by Maj.-Gen. C. A. Willoughby, who is still MacArthur's Intelligence Officer, and others. Thousands of American soldiers were about. All of them started taking photos of us. The click of hundreds of cameras sounded like machine-gun fire and made me feel uncomfortable.

"We were driven to a building in town that had been converted into a hotel. Along the route thousands upon thousands of Filipinos shouted 'Kori, Kori.' The Japanese had called them 'Kora' (A derogatory expression roughly equivalent to 'Hey, you'). The American officers were afraid our cars would develop engine trouble and stop, and that we would be attacked by the angry Filipinos.

"We were served a very good turkey dinner. At half past seven we sat down to confer with General MacArthur's mission, headed by Lieutenant General Sutherland, the Chief of Staff. We submitted our letters of credit. General Kawabe, Army Deputy Chief of Staff, headed our side. I was second in command.

"The discussions were very complicated. After five hours we went back to our hotel to talk among ourselves about the next day's conference which started at 8 a.m. We gave GHQ Japanese maps and lists of our arms and ammunitions.

"Later we took off from Nichols Field for Iye Jima, where one of our planes was undergoing repairs. We left one plane and part of our party behind and took off in the other.

Little Gas Left

"Half an hour before our expected landing time in Japan, the pilot came back and said 'I am sorry, but we found our gasoline tank is leaking, and we have very little gas left.'

"We were flying over water. We did not know whether we could reach land. We knew the bomber would not float more than one or two minutes. Come what may, I was entrusted with all the documents. Fifteen minutes later the plane crashed, and I made a complete somersault. A second crash and another tumble followed. I was ready to jump out when the pilot came back and said, 'please remain calm and swim ashore We had landed in shallow coastal water.

"We couldn't see where we were, for it was so dark. Eventually a full moon arose and we waded ashore. Two fishermen from Hamamatsu helped us to get to the Mamamatsu airbase. The villagers had been reluctant to help us when the plane crashed because they thought it was a B-29 We were lucky not to have been attacked as enemies.

"Anyway we reached Prime Minister Prince Higashi Kuni's office at 9 o'clock the following morning, only seven hours late. The Cabinet had waited for us all night."

Then followed General MacArthur's landing at Atsugi airfield and the signing of the surrender aboard the battleship Missouri. The rest is already in the history books.

IN AID OF KARNATAK EDUCATION BOARD'S COLLEGE

Mr. R. S. Hukkerikar, M.L.A., Chairman of the Karnatak Education Board Dharwar, writes:—

A musical entertainment by the well-known Radio-star Shrimati Gangubai Hanagal will be given Thursday, 6th April, 1950, at 8 p.m. in the Podar's College of Commerce, Matunga.

The well-known flute-player Mr. P. N. Hombel will also participate in this programme.

Both Shrimati Gangubai and Shri Hombal have consented to give the entire proceeds to the College Building Fund.

The Karnatak Education Board, Dharwar, established in 1919 has been conducting two full-fledged high schools, one Training College and a primary school. It started an Arts College in 1944 in a rented building.

The College acquired in 1948 a site measuring 30 acres outside the town or Dharwar. On this site a hostel accommodating 50 students has been already built. A few temporary halls just sufficient to meet the immediate needs of the College were built in 1949.

The Hon'ble Shri B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of the Government of Bombay, was kind enough to lay the foundation stone of the main College Building in 1949. The Management have been working hard to collect funds to complete this building worth about Rs. five lacs. Shrimati Gangubai Hanagal has promised to donate Rs. 10,000|-, the proceeds of her musical entertainments. She has already given Rs. 3,000|-. We request the public of Bombay to help this cause of education in their traditionally liberal manner.

Shrimati Gangubai Hangal

AMERICA'S LIFE LINE IN THE PACIFIC

(Continued from Page 23)

Lack of it brings such untoward emotions as frustration, hurt pride, envy and jealousy.

Dr. English adds that there has been a general reluctance to accept the proposition that love is an actual necessity for health and happiness or to admit that love has as much scientific standing as the chemical symbol for iron for example.

But the more one studies man and his various illnesses the clearer it becomes that he can live neither a healthy nor a wholesome life without it. he insists.

The proponents of psychosomatic medicine believe that emotions first affect health by interfering with the normal functioning of important organs, for example, the heart, stomach or one of the ductless glands.

These interferences with normal function lead in time to permanent organic ailments for example high blood pressure, arthritis, stomach ulcer, etc. Anxiety is one of the earliest emotions aroused and one of most basic in the whole life of man, Dr. English continues. Fear is its conscious representative, but the origins of anxiety itself are largely unconscious.

People who in the ordinary course of life suffer from too much anxiety are people who in early life lacked a consistent supply of a reassuring friendly presence or who were subjected to too many real pain-inflicting experiences on threats of them.

This allows a dread or worry pattern to construct itself. Anxiety not only impairs one's ability to enjoy life, but it has more far reaching effects, Dr. English believes. If one's energy is used up in concentrating on the feared thing, too little energy is left for happy living he says.

Rich flavour to fish

fried in DALDA!

Fish is a rich food. It is easily digestible and contains growth-promoting elements. To obtain rich flavour from fish, make thick paste out of rice-flour, ½ teaspoon of Dalda, salt, turmeric, chilli powder and juice of lime. Rub paste on fish. Coat bottom of pan liberally with Dalda and make hot. Then, fry both sides on low fire until cooked.

Dalda, being a pure vegetable fat, is best for prolonged frying—it allows foods time to cook properly right through.

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HOW NEW ELEMENTS WERE FOUND

★

BY PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE

AMONG the important theoretical results of chemical research in the last few years has been the filling in of the gaps in the periodic table of the chemical elements.

Every schoolboy and schoolgirl ought to learn the simpler properties of the more important elements, and the fact that all the elements fit into the periodic table, first drawn up by Mendeleyev, the great Russian chemist of the nineteenth century. Mendeleyev showed that, if the elements known to him were arranged in order of their atomic weights, certain properties recurred periodically. For example, eight places after the element lithum comes Sodium, and eight places after Sodium comes Potassium. All three are soft light metals, very easily oxidised. Later on the periods get longer, and there are various other complications. But Mendeleyev got near enough to the truth to predict the physical and chemical properties of several elements which were later discovered.

Palaeontology is just reaching the same stage. If the theory of evolution is true, there must have been animals intermediate between various forms now known, and it is possible to describe them. For example, the simplest kind of fish have no jaws, but a number of bony gill arches. In the simplest-jawed fish now alive, two of these arches have been transformed into the jaws and their supports. There ought to have been fish with only one gill arch altered in this way. And Watson discovered them, though they have been extinct since soon after the coal measures were formed. Broom's discoveries of fossila intermediate between men and apes, of which I wrote recently, are of the same kind. Palaeontology now not merely describes, but predicts.

Filling In Gaps

In the diagrams of the periodic table still found in most schools, and at least some universities and technical colleges, there are several gaps. Among the conspicuous gaps are those for heavy elements with properties like those of Caesium and Iodine, elements whose existence was predicted by Mendeleyev.

The first of these was discovered in 1939 by Mademoiselle Perey, working in the laboratory of the Joliot-Curies in Paris. It is a product of the breakdown of the rare radioactive element Actinium, and is itself extremely radioactive, an atom lasting on the average only for 21 minutes. Of course, only very tiny quantities were obtained. But they have chemical properties like those of Caesium, and by very quick work Perey got them to crystallise out of a water solution along with a salt of Caesium. This element, which is now called Francium, has not been obtained pure, but when it is it will undoubtedly prove to be a very soft and very easily oxidised metal. If it can be obtained in a stable form, that is to say not radioactive, it will be used for making photo-electric cells, which will prabably respond not only to visible, but even to infra-red light.

The element with properties like Iodine, which is called Astatine, was made by Corson, MacKenzie, and Segre, at Berkeley, California, U.S.A., by bombarding Bismuth with high-speed particles from a cyclotron. With the same instrument. Perrier and Segre filled in another gap, producing a metal similar to Manganese and Rhenium. This element is called Technetium, and fills the place in the periodic table supposed to be occupied by an element called Masurium. which two German workers believed they had discovered.

There is no reasonable doubt that Masurium is a mythical substance due to the misinterpretation of results obtained on tiny quantities of material. Unfortunately, Astatine and Technetium are both radioactive, like Francium. But stable forms of them may exist in nature, and if so, the radioactive forms will help chemists to find the stable ones in this way

The stable and radioactive forms have the same, or very nearly the same, chemical properties. So if you concentrate one, you concentrate the other, too. Suppose then, one wanted to see if there was stable Astatine in sea water, one would add a little of one of the salts of radioactive Astatine, say, Sodium Astatide or Astatate, to the sea water. One would then separate the various substances in sea water, and see, for example, if the radio-active atoms stayed in the water when the common salt crystallised out on evaporating the water. This would not be hard, as radioactivity is easy to detect. Any method which concentrated radio-Astatine would also concentrate stable Astatine. So at the end one would have either a compound of the stable Astatine, or more likely one would be able to say that if there is any of it in sea water, there is less than a thousandth of a milligramme per ton.

Francium and Astatine are very rare indeed, and likely to remain so. But Technetium has since turned up as a product of the fission of Uranium in atomic piles, and by now it is likely that several milligrammes of it have been prepared.

New Elements

Besides these elements, a number of new elements heavier than Uranium have been made in atomic piles. These include Neptunium, Plutonium, Americium, Curium and Berkelium; and there may be others in the secret list. However, they are all radio-active, and probably mostly liable to explosive fission like Plutonium, of which the bomb exploded over Nagasaki was made. Whatever we may think of atom bombs, it does seem worth while to celebrate, as a triumph of human intelligence, in the nineteenth century, and of human skill in the twentieth, the completion of the periodic table by the discovery of elements which have so far as they have yet been observed, just the properties produced by Mendeleyev.

Mendeleyev would have been as delighted at the discovery of Astatine, or Eka-Iodine, as he called it when he predicted its existence, as Darwin would have been by the discoveries of Sinanthropus, Plesianthropus and other fossil forms which bridge the gap between apes and men.

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

IF THERE were ever a hand that disproved the old saw, "Never finesse against your partner", it's this one where the finesse against partner is practically obligatory.

Against the three no trump contract, West opened the spade five. If East is the kind of player who lives by maxims instead of using his head to solve the particular problem posed by each individual case, he puts up the spade queen on the opening lead. South wins this with the king, forces out the diamond ace, and since the combination of the spade jack in his hand and the ten in dummy afford another spade stopper, he rolls home with at least five no trump.

A thinking East uses the rule of eleven, deducting the five (his partner's lead) from eleven to discover that there are exactly six higher cards not in his partner's hand. Three of these he has in his own hand, a fourth is in sight in the dummy. Declarer therefore has two cards higher than the lead. If both of these can beat East's nine-spot, then declarer must hold A-K, A-J, or K.-J in the suit. With either of the first two, it will not make the slightest difference whether East plays the queen or the nine to the first trick (assuming that West started with at least five spades). But with the third combination, the nine holds declarer to a single stopper.

South wins the nine with the jack, but when East gets in with the diamond ace he leads the queen through, slaughtering both South's king and North's ten. Against this play, declarer can't make nine tricks even if he abandons the diamonds after East passes up the king, because the clubs don't split.

Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ 10 3
♡ J 5
◇ Q J 8 7 6 4 3
♣ Q 3

WEST
♠ A 8 7 5 4
♡ 10 9 6 3
◇ 10 2
♣ J 8

EAST
♠ Q 9 6
♡ Q 8 4 2
◇ A 5
♣ 10 9 7 6

SOUTH
♠ K J 2
♡ A K 7
◇ K 9
♣ A K 5 4 2

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	1◇	Pass
2 N.T	Pass	3◇	Pass
3 N.T.	All Pass		

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR SUCCESSFUL COURTSHIP

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(Continued from Page 28)

YOUR OWN. I recently worked with a fine young couple whose marriage was quite unhappy. Aside from physical attraction to each other, they had little in common. He was an only child of a wealthy family. She was one of four children reared by a widowed mother. He was a college graduate. She had to leave school after her freshman year in high school to help support the family. He had many intellectual interests; apparently, she had very few.

Background

They had been married three years when they consulted me—and they reported they had been battling almost from the beginning.

Is it any wonder they couldn't get along well together? They had so little in common.

According to the case histories we have gathered, the happiest marriages are those in which the couples come from the same general background. Words have the same meaning for them. They do not feel inferior or superior to each other. They are more likely to enjoy the same things, have similar ideals.

This doesn't mean, of course, that two serious-minded people with different backgrounds can't make a go of marriage together. However, they must enter such a partnership with eyes wide open to the greater difficulties facing them than if they came from the same general background. Even then they will have to work harder for many years to arrive at the kind of understanding that comes to similarly reared couples.

8. **BE SINCERE.** Do you know the type of girl who feigns deep interest in the same things that interest her current boy friend? This kind of girl often catches a man, leads him to the altar, and then proceeds to make his and her life together miserable indeed. After she's got him hooked, she may express apathy for his interests. He wakes up to discover that she didn't mean what she said. He's chagrined and disillusioned by her insincerity and there's the devil to pay. Sometimes they separate, or divorce: or, what is equally sad, they may remain together, leading lives of quiet desperation—full of resentment.

This doesn't mean that only girls are at fault. Men are to blame on this score, although not quite so often. Here again is a good reason why courtship should be protracted: insincerity is hard to hide over a long period. Therefore, be sincere—even if it means you may have to wait a bit longer for the right spouse.

For Life

9. RESOLVE TO MARRY FOR LIFE. Isn't it strange that so many men and women use so little common sense in selecting a life-partner? They are too romantic. There is among them increasingly today a belief that "if it doesn't work the first time," they can try again. How short-sighted! If we spent as much time and effort in applying the rules of common sense to selecting a spouse as we do to buying a house or an automobile, we might expect our steep divorce-rate to take a nose-dive.

If you resolve to marry for life, you will take care that the man of your choice is worthy of your devotion. Why not, therefore, tell your fiance all about your expectations? It will be equally enlightening to hear his. Tell him you want to marry for life.

Tell him that all the precautions contained in the ten commandments for a successful courtship are, therefore, worth applying. If he's the kind of man you want, he'll be sensible enough to see their merit, and love you all the more.

Ideals

10. HOLD FAST TO IDEALS. Marriage is the sternest test of human character. In order to make it work, you'll have to make compromises; you'll have to be adaptable; you'll have problems galore. Nothing will serve you so steadfastly in helping you over the rough spots as your ideals. These can be made to survive all sorts of hardships—poverty, illness, hard luck, domestic problems.

Now the place to plant them is during courtship. **Expect your man to be net and courteous. Be a good practical psychologist in selecting your friends from among those who will help to improve both your and his status. Inspire your man to better his vocational ability. Help him to succeed. Take him to church on Sunday.** Entertain him in your home at least one night a week.

If he's a good marriage risk, he'll respond wonderfully to that kind of treatment: for let me share a secret: man still likes to think of his fiancee as a superior being. Man still idealizes woman. Unless she takes the lead in establishing ideals for both of them to live by, their life together will lack direction.

If you are a real sweetheart, you will hold fast to your ideals. You will help them grow. They will be the unity of your married life. And so you will be proud to let them guide your courtship as well as your marriage.

ART NOTES

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(Continued from Page 29)

addition, the university authorities should evolve a scheme in order to inculcate the sense of art-appreciation in all the students of schools and colleges.

Topolski Incident

According to the information conveyed to Parliament, Feliks Topolski's painting depicting the death of Mahatma Gandhi has cost India 1170 Pounds. It is not known whether the high cost was justified by the quality of the painting. Asked about the artist's speciality, the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru declared that he could not say what it was but, he added, that he could enlighten the House about the standing of Mr. Topolski.

The reply does not clarify the implications of a question pertaining to art. The standing of the artist in the art-world should not be taken as a criterion of the excellence of all his works. The Government should point out the special qualities which prompted it to buy the painting. It should also declare how and by whom the selection was made were any experts consulted in the matter?

Mahatmaji's Statue

The damage sustained by the bronze statue of Mahatma Gandhi in Karachi due to fall from the pedestal should be a cause of deep concern to India as well as to Pakistan. The communique issued by the Karachi Administration has expressed regret for the accident and has assured that the statue will be repaired without delay and re-erected on the original site. It should proceed, as soon as possible, to translate the assurance into action.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta, an ex-Mayor of Karachi, also thinks that the statue will have to be repaired or remade. It is necessary, therefore, to know the exact nature of the damage and the manner in which the authorities propose to repair it. Repairs to works of art should be executed by experienced and competent hands and under expert supervision. The authorities in Karachi ought to issue a detailed statement as regards their plans for repairs.

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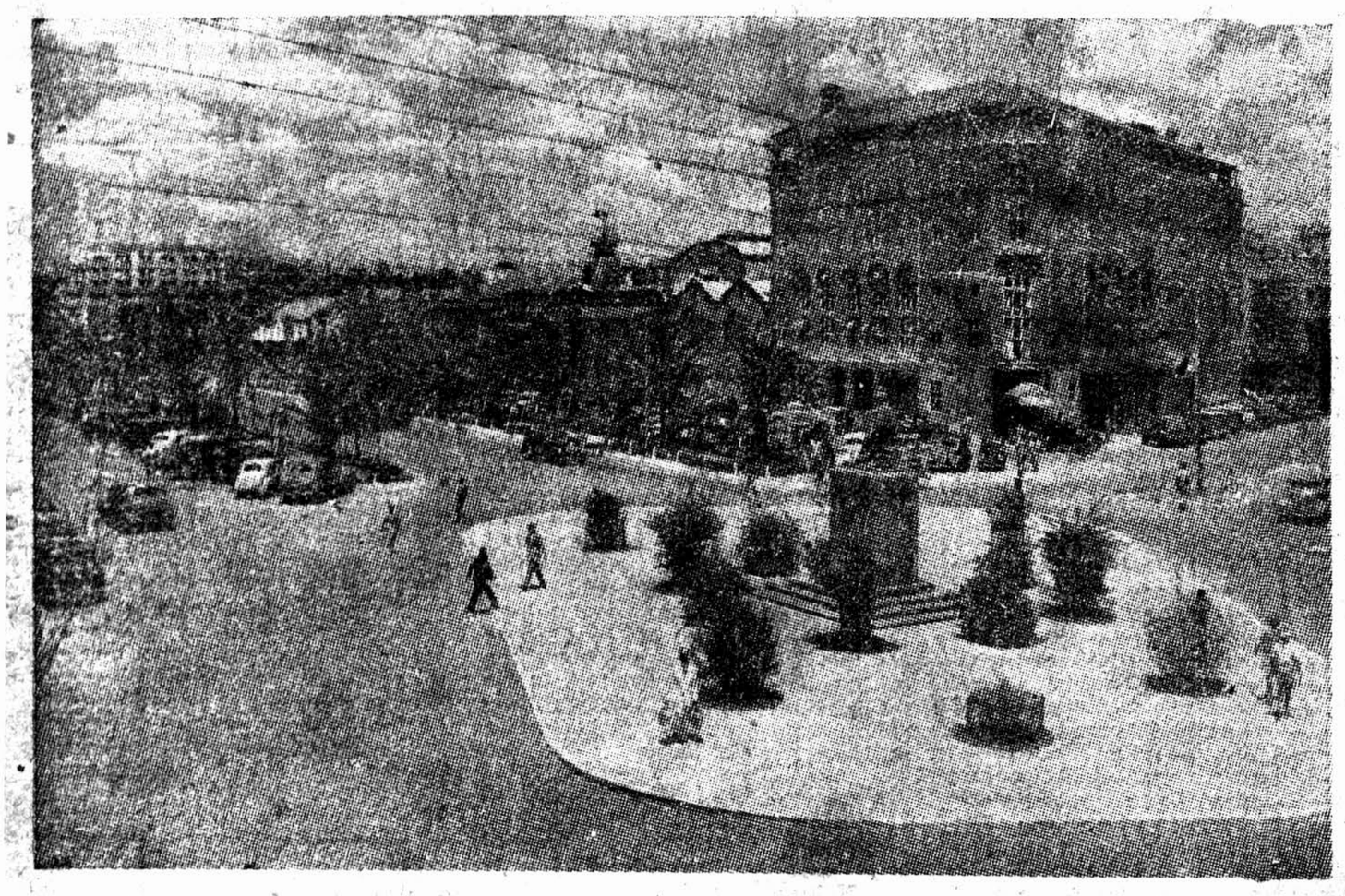
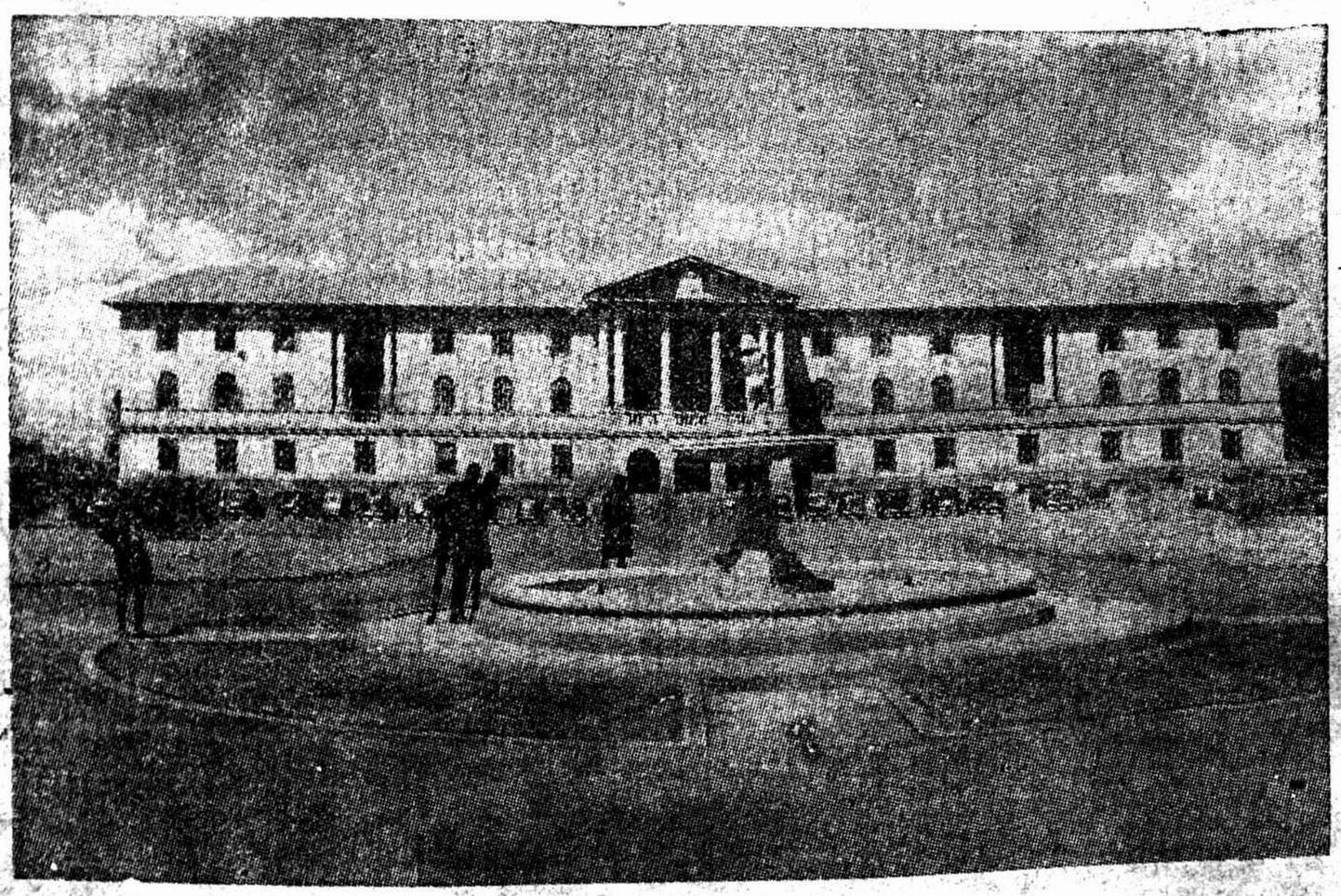
MAKER OF MODERN KENYA



Part of Delamere Avenue, with the statue of Lord Delamere who played a major part in the development of Kenya.

ROYAL VISITOR

His Royal Highnesses the Duke of Gloucester visited Nairobi at the end of March to present the Royal Charter to the City and participated in its inaugural celebrations.



Imposing front view of the £130,000 Nairobi Law Courts, which houses Kenya's Supreme Court.

Part of Nairobi's Government Road, a busy European shopping centre.

H. R. H. Duchess of Gloucester who accompanied the Duke to Nairobi.

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